
A
TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
SCOTLAND,
Vol. Vol. Vol.

Entered in Stationer's Hall.

NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION.

^{K.}
SCOTLAND DESCRIBED:

OR, A
TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
ALL THE COUNTIES
OF
SCOTLAND:

WITH THE
NORTHERN AND WESTERN ISLES
BELONGING TO IT.

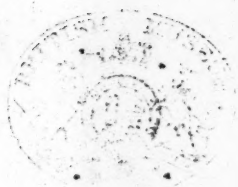
Containing:

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXTENT OF EACH COUNTY; OF ITS
MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, VALES, AND GENERAL ASPECT; OF
ITS FOSSILS, WOODS, AND ANIMALS; OF THE RURAL INDUS-
TRY AND THE MANNERS OF ITS PEASANTRY; OF ITS TOWNS,
MANUFACTURES, AND TRADE; OF ITS ANTIQUITIES, ELEGANT
MANSION-HOUSES, PLEASURE-GROUNDS; AND OF THE EMI-
NENT MEN BY WHOM IT HAS BEEN ILLUSTRATED.

—>>>>>><<<<<<—
EDINBURGH:

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1799.



10369. c. 34



THE
DIRECT
AND
PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS
OF
SCOTLAND.



EDINBURGH to *Berwick*.

To Musselburgh		5
Tranent,	<i>Had.</i> 4	9
Haddington	7	16
Linton	5	21
Belton Ford	3½	24½
Dunbar	2½	27
Broxburn	1½	28½
Press Inn,	<i>Berw.</i> 13½	42
Ayton	4	36
Berwick	7½	53½

At 3½, on right, New-Hailes.
Lord Hailes.

At Musselburgh, on right, Pinkie-House, Lady Hope; and two miles farther, on left, Preston Grange, Earl of Hyndford.

Beyond Haddington, on right, Amisfield, Earl of Wemyss.

Beyond Linton, on the left, is Tynningham, a fine seat of the Earl of Haddington.

At Broxburn, on left, Broxmou, Duke of Roxburgh.

EDINBURGH to *Coldstream*.

To Dalkeith		6
Pathhead	4½	10½
Black Shields Inn, at Falla	3½	14
Chappel-Kirk Inn	5	19
<i>Morton Inn</i>	<i>Berw.</i> 5½	24½

Thirleston	2	26½
Tibby's Inn	6½	33
Greenlaw	3	36
Coldstream	10	46

At Dalkeith, on the left, the Palace of Dalkeith, Duke of Buccleugh; on the right, Jeanfield, — Douglas, Esq. and Newbattle, Marquis of Lothian.

Before Pathhead, on the left, Prestonhall, Sir John Callender, Baronet.

Two miles beyond Greenlaw, to the left, Marchmont House, Earl of Marchmont's heirs.

Before Coldstream, on the left, Hirsell, Lord Home; and on the right, Lees, — Majoribanks, Esq.

EDINBURGH to *Kelso*.

To Dalkeith		6
Path Head	4½	10½
Black Shields Inn, at Falla,	3½	14
Lauder,	<i>Roxb.</i> 12	26
Smallholm	11	37
Kelso	6	43

At Lauder, on the left, Thirlestane Castle, Earl of Lauderdale.

Two miles before Smallholm,
on the left, Mellerstone, the
Hon. George Baillie.

A mile before Kelso, on the
right, Fleurs, Duke of Rox-
burgh.

EDINBURGH to Jedburgh.

To Black Shields,	East Loth.	—	14
Lauder,	Berw.	11	25
Fly-boat upon Tweed		9	34
Ancrum Br.	Roxb.	8	42
Jedburgh		3	45

A little beyond 42, on left, is
Mount Tiviot, Marquis of
Lothian.

Another Road, viz.

To Middleton,	Edinb.	—	12
Bankhouse,	Selk.	9	21
Bowland		6	27
Gallashields		3½	30½
Milnass,	Roxb.	4½	35
Jedburgh		11	46

EDINBURGH to Carlisle.

To Laswade		—	5½
Middleton		6½	12
Bankhouse,	Selk.	9	21
Stage Hall		3	24
Crosslee,		3	27
Ferry Hall		5	32
Cross Tweed to			
Selkirk		4	36
Ashkirk	Roxb.	5	41
Hawick		6	47
Allanmouth		4½	51½
Biaks		5	56½
Moss-paul Green		3½	60
Redpath,	Dumfr.	5½	65½
Langholm		4½	70
Kirk Andrews,	Cumb.	9	79
Langton		11	80½
West Linton		3	83½
CARLISLE		6	89½

At 7½, Dalhousie Castle, Lord
Dalhousie.

Two miles before Middleton,
on right, Arniston, Lord Ad-
vocate Dundas.

At Bankhouse, on left, Pirn,
— Tait, Esq.

At Crosslee, on left, Bowland,
Mark Watt, Esq.

Beyond Selkirk, on right, Hain-
ing, — Pringle, Esq.

At 63, on left, Dr Elliot.

Beyond Redpath, on right,
Sorby, — Armstrong, Esq.

Before Langholm, on right,
Langholm Castle, Duke of
Buccleugh.

To the left of Kirk Andrews,
Netherby, — Graham, Esq.

EDINBURGH to Dumfries.

To Linton,	Tweedale	—	16½
Blythe Bridge		4½	21
Broughton,	Peeb.	6	27
Crook Inn		7	34
Beild Inn		1	35
Tweed Foot		6	41
Moffat,	Dumfr.	9	50
Johnston Kirk		9	59
Lochmaben		6	65
Tinwall Kirk		5½	70½
Dumfries		4	74½

Another Road, viz.

To Moffat, above		—	50
Johnston Moor		9	59
Amisfield		6	67
Dumfries		4½	71½

Another Road, viz.

To Howgate,	Edinb.	—	10
Eddleston,	Peeb.	7	17
Peebles		5	22
Stobo		6	28
Drummelzier		4	32
Beild Inn		7½	38½
Moffat *		15	53½
Dumfries	above	21½	75

A mile beyond Peebles, on the
right, Neidpath Castle, Duke
of Queensberry.

ROADS OF SCOTLAND.

A mile beyond Stobo, on the right, Stobo House, Lord Chief Baron Montgomery, and a mile farther, on the left, New Posso, Sir James Naysmith.

* EDINBURGH TO Moffat.

Another Road.

To Horwgate,	Edinb.	—	10
Halmyre,	Perb.	7	17
Blythe Bridge		4	21
Moffat, p. 4.		29	50

At 13, on the left, the Whim, Lord Chief Baron Montgomery.

At 14½, La Mancha, Earl of Dundonald.

At Halmyre, Murray's Hall, Sir Robert Murray Keith.

EDINBURGH TO Wigton and Whitehorn.

Bridge House Inn		16½
Bridge End,	Lanark	3½ 20
Biggar		7½ 27½
Lead Hills		19 46½
Penpont,	Dumfr.	14½ 61
Monyhiw		5½ 66½
Balmaclellan,	Kirk.	12 78½
New Galloway		1½ 80
Newton Stewart, Wigtons.		18 98
Wigton		7 105
Kirkinner		3 108
Sorby		3 111
Whitehorn		5 116

Left of Sorby, Mochrum Castle. Earl of Dumfries.

EDINBURGH TO Lanerk and Ayr; the new Road.

To Currie,	Edinb.	—	5½
Crosswood Hill		11½	17
Carnwath,	Lanarksh.	8	25

Carstairs		3	28
One mile farther right to Lanerk		4	32
Or left to Douglat Mill Inn.		10½	38½
Douglas		2½	41
Muirkirk,	Ayrsh.	10	51
Cuppnock		10½	61½
Ochiltree		4	65½
Drongan		4	69½
Ayr		7	76½

At 4, on the left, Hail's Hall, Carmichael, Esq.

At Carnwath, the Castle, Lockhart, Esq.

At Douglas, the Castle, Lord Douglas.

At 63, on the right, Dumfries House, Earl of Dumfries.

At Ochiltree, Countess of Glencairn.

At 71, on the right, Sundrum, Hamilton, Esq.

EDINBURGH TO Ayr, by Hamilton.

To Hermiston	Edinb.	—	4½
Mid Calder		7½	12½
Livingston		2½	15
Whitburn,	Linlith.	6	21
Kirk of Shots,	Lanarksh.	6½	27½
New Inn		3	30½
Holy Town		2	32½
Hamilton		5½	38
Strathaven		7½	45½
Priestland,	Ayrsh.	10½	50
Darvel		1	57
Newmills		2	59
Galston		2½	61½
Faill		7½	69
St Quivox		4½	73½
Gateside		½	74½
Ayr		1½	76

At 7½, on the left, Dalmahoy, Earl of Morton.

At 9, on the right, Hatton, Dr Davidson.

At Mid-Calder, on the left, Calder House, Lord Torpichen.

At Hamilton, the Palace, Duke of Hamilton.

At 60, on the right, London,
Earl of London.

Another Road, viz.

EDINBURGH to Port Patrick.

To Ayr, p. 6		76½
Maybole,	Ayrsh.	8 84½
Kirk Oswald		4½ 89
Girvan		8 97
Ballantree		12½ 109½
Stranrazer,	Wigt.	16½ 126
Port Patrick		6½ 132½

Near Stranrazer, Cullorn, Earl
of Stair.

EDINBURGH to Inverary.

To Holy Town, p. 6.		32½
GLASGOW *		11 43½
Patrick		2½ 46
Kilpatrick,	Dunb.	7½ 53½
Bunbarton		5 58½
Luss Inn		13 71½
Tarbat Inn		8 79½
Glen Crow,	Argylsh.	7½ 87
Cairndow		6½ 93½
Inverary		10 103½

Another Road, p. 9.

From 64, as far as Tarbat, you
have, on the right, Loch Lom-
on, a curious fresh water
lake, 24 miles in length, and
containing 24 islands, one of
which is said to be a floating
island.

At 69, on the right, Roldouie,
Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.
At Cairndow, on the left, Ard-
kinglass, Sir Alexander Camp-
bell, Bart.
At Inverary, the Castle, Duke of
Argyll.

* EDINBURGH to GLASGOW,
by Uphall.

Uphall		12
West Craigs	10	22
Airdrie	10	32
Glasgow	11	43

To Corstorphin,	Edinb.	3½
Kirkliston,	Link.	8½
Linlithgow		17
Polmont,	Stirl.	21
Falkirk		24½
Camelon		25½
Loanhead		29½
Kilsyth		35½
Kirkintulloch	Dunb.	40½
GLASGOW,	Lanerksh.	48½

EDINBURGH to Greenock.

To GLASGOW, above		43
Govan,	Lanerksh.	3 46
Renfrew	Renfr.	3½ 49½
Port Glasgow		13 62½
Greenock		2½ 65

At 11 from Glasgow, on the
right, Blantyre, Lord Blan-
tyre.

Near 13, on the right, Bishop-
ton, formerly the seat of the
ancient and honourable family
of Sempill.

At 16½, on the right, Findlays-
ton, Grahame of Gartmore.

EDINBURGH to Fort William.

To Falkirk, above		24½
Camelon		1 25½
r. 10 Lambart Kirk		1½ 26½
Bannockburn		6½ 33
Stirling †		2½ 35½
Bridge of Allan		3½ 39
Down,	Pershsb.	5 44
Callander		7½ 51½
Lochernhead Inn		13½ 65½
Liagarstan Inn		7½ 73½
Crientalach Inn		9½ 83
Clifton, alias Tyndrum		5 88
Achnascallan		3 91
Bridge of Urchy		3½ 94½
Inveruran		2½ 97
Over the Black Mount to		
King's House Inn		9½ 106½

9]

ROADS OF SCOTLAND.

10

Over the Devil's Turn-
pike, or the turns of
Mamogreacan, to

Kenlochleven

8½ 115

Maryburgh,

Inver. 13½ 128½

Fort William

½ 129

† From Stirling 'there is another
Road by Blair-Drummond to Down,
the same distance.

EDINBURGH to Inveraray, by
Stirling.

To Tyndrum, above

— 88

Inverlochy,

Argylsb. 9½ 97½

Dalmaly

2 99½

Cladich

6 10½

Inveraray

10 115½

Another Road, p. 8.

EDINBURGH to Bunawe.

To Dalmaly, above

— 99

Inverawe,

Argylsb. 12½ 112

Bunawe

1 113

At Inverawe, — Campbell,
Esq.

At Bunawe, an Iron Forge.

INVERARY to Cambleton.

To Goatfield,

Arg. — 8

Minart

4½ 12½

Lochgare-Head

3½ 16

Loch Gilp-head Inn

6½ 22½

Inverniel

5 27½

West Tarbat

9½ 37

Lagvoulen Inn

5 42

Clachan

5 47

Killeen

8½ 55½

Barr

5½ 61½

Cambleton

12½ 73½

EDINBURGH to Fort Augustus,
and Bernera.

To Stirling, p. 8.

— 35

Dunblane,

Perthsb. 6 41½

Muthil Kirk

11½ 53

Grief

3 56

Amirrie Inn

11½ 67½

Aberfeldie

10 77½

Wymess Inn

1 78½

Cushie-Veal Inn

4 82½

Tunnel Bridge Inn

8 90½

Prinefour

5 95½

Dalnacardoch

5 100½

Dalrobinnie,

Invern. 13 113½

Garvicmore

13½ 127½

Fort Augustus

18 145

Unach Inn

9 154

Reabuc

11½ 165½

Raatacan Inn

14 179½

Bernera Baryacks

9 188½

EDINBURGH to Inverness, Thurso,
and Kirkwall.

To South Queensferry

9

Cross the Frith of Forth to

North Queensferry

1 10

Inverkeithing,

Fifesh. 2½ 12½

Maryburgh,

Kinr. 8½ 21

Kinross

4 25

Mills of Forth

2 27½

Dunbarney,

Perthsb. 10 37

Perth

3½ 40½

Five-mile House

7 47½

Inver-Inn

8 55½

Doully

4 59½

Blair

16 75½

Dalnacardoch

10½ 86

Dalrobinnie,

Invern. 13 97

Etrish

6½ 105½

Bridge of Spey

4 109½

Pitmain

3 112½

Aviemore,

Moray 13½ 125½

Corybrough,

Invern. 13½ 139½

Dalmagerrie

3½ 143½

Inverness

12½ 156½

Beully

10½ 166

Dingwall,

Ross 9 175

Mountgerald

3 178

Drummond

3 18

Invergordon

8 189

Port Liech,

Crom. 3½ 192½

Tain

Ross 8½ 201

Mickle Ferry on Dornock

Frith

4 205

Dornock,

Sutber. 5½ 210½

Galspie

7½ 218

Loth	12	230
Helmsdale Inn	5	235
Ousdale Inn	5	240
Berrydale, Caithn.	4	244
Dunbeath	5	249
Nottingham	5	254
Peakmost Inn	4	258
Wick	11	270
Thurso	20	290
Cross Pentland Frith to		
Kirkwall in Orkney	35	325

Or		
From St Martin's Inn		
r. to Cupar of Angus	7	53
Blairgowrie	4	58
Bridge of Calla	5	63
Spittle of Glenshee Inn,		
Angussh.	13	76
Brac-Marr, Aberd.	15	91
Gorgarff, or Cockbridge	21	112
Camdelmore Inn Banff.	10	122
Linmore, Inveru	9	131
Grantown	3	135
Balleward Inn, near Castle		
Grant	1	136
Bridge of Dulzie	11	148
Glengyonlie	7	153
Campbelltown	8	163
Fort George	1	164

At 4, on right, Barnton, William Ramsay, Esq.

At 7, on the right, Barnboulge, Earl of Roseberry.

Near Queen's Ferry, Hopetoun House, Earl of Hopetoun

Two miles beyond Perth to the right, is the Royal Palace of Scone, where many of the Kings of Scotland were crowned; famous also for being the place of their interment.

Two miles before Inver, to the right, is Dunkeld, a seat of the Duke of Athol, who has also another seat at Blair.

Two miles beyond Perth, to the left is the Royal Palace of Scone, *Vide Remark, p. 11.*

Braemarr Castle (now a garrison) was a seat of the last Earl of Marr.

Castle-Grant, the seat of Sir James Grant.

EDINBURGH to John o' Grot's on Dungsby Head.

To Wick, above	1	270
Kees	7	278
Milltown	2	280
Freswick	2	382
Houna	5	287
John o' Grot's, the Northernmost House in Great Britain	1	288

EDINBURGH to Fort George.

To Perth, p. 10	1	40
St Martin's Inn	5	46
East Hatten	5	51
Boat of Windedge	1	51
Goden	1	53
Blairgowrie	3	56

EDINBURGH to Forthabers.

To Perth, p. 12		
Auchtertyre, Angussh.	16	40
Glamis,	7	56
Or,		
From Perth to		
Cupar of Angus, Ang.	13	53
Meigle, Perthsh.	5	58
Glamis, Ang	7	65
Forfar	5	71
Brechin	11	82
North-Esk Bridge	6	88
Fettercairn, Mearnsb.	5	93
Top of the Grampian Mountains	5	98
Bridge of Dee Inn	3	101
Cuttie's Hillock Inn	1	103
Inchbear Boat across the		
Dee, Aber.	6	109
Kincardine O'Neil	2	112
Lumphanan	2	114
Boat of Forbes, or, Alford		
Inn	9	123

ROADS OF SCOTLAND.

Clats Inn 6 130
 Huntley, alias *Stratbogie* 10 140
 Keith, Banf. 10 150
 Fochabers 8 158

Near Meigle, on the right, Bel-
 mont Castle, Right Hon. James
 Stewart Mackenzie, who has
 another seat at New Tyle,
 beyond Auchtertyre.

To the left of Glamis, is Glamis
 Castle, Earl of Strathmore.

At Brechin, the Castle, Maule of
 Panmure.

Beyond North-Esk Bridge, on
 the left, Englishmaldy, Earl
 of Kintore.

At 93, Fettercairn House, Lady
 Diana Middleton.

A mile beyond Huntley, is
 Huntley Lodge, Dutches of
 Gordon.

EDINBURGH to Fochabers.

Another Road, viz.

Grantown, p. 12 — 135
 Cromdale Banf. 4 139
 Inveraven 10 149
 Aberlour Kirk 6 155
 Fochabers 14 170

At Fochabers, Gordon Castle,
 Duke of Gordon.

EDINBURGH to Old Rain, in the
 Road from ABERDEEN to Hunt-
 ley.

Bridge of Dee, p. 12 — 101
 At two miles farther r. to
 Cobble-Heugh Inn 8 109
 Banchorry 1 110
 Hirn 3 113
 Kirk of Echt 2 117
 Monymusk 8 125
 Old Rain Inn. 11 136

EDINBURGH to ABERDEEN, and
 Banf, continued to Inverness.

To Brechin, p. 12 82
 North-Esk Bridge 6 88
 Lawrence Kirk, *Mearns* 5 93
 Chance Inn 3 97
 Drumlithie 4 101
 Stonehaven 6 107
 ABERDEEN *, *Aber.* 14 121
 Old Meldrum 17 139
 Chapel-Segate Inn 11 150
 Turriff 5 155
 Banf, Banf. 10 165
 Portsoy 6 172
 Cullen 5 177
 Fochabers 12 189
 Elgin, Moray 8 198
 Forres † 11 210
 Nairn, Nairn 10 220
 Inverness, Invern. 16 236

At Banff, Duff-House, Earl of
 Fife.

At Cullen, Earl of Finlater.

At Fochabers, Gordon Castle,
 Duke of Gordon.

EDINBURGH to Forres.

Another Road, viz.

To Grantown, p. 12 — 135
 Ballewaird Inn 1 136
 Tomdu 10 147
 Forres 10 157

Three miles before Forres, on
 the left Tarnaway, Earl of
 Murray.

* EDINBURGH to ABERDEEN.

Another Road.

To Leith, *Edin* — 2
 Cross the Forth to
 Pitcur Harbour, *Fife* 6 8
 Kinghorn 1 9
 Kirkaldy 3 12
 Gallowton 2 14

New Inn	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balmalcom	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
Pitlessie	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cupar †	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
Kilmenie	5	35
Woodhaven	4	39
Cross the Frith of Tay to Dundee	Angus 2	41
Aberbrothick	17	58
Montrose	12	70
St Cyrus,	Mearns 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Benholm	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
Inverberrie	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stonehaven	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	92
ABERDEEN	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leven	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Largo	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balchristie	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Collinsburgh	1	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittenvale	5	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anstruther	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
Kilrenny	1	36
Crail	3	39
Fifness	2	41
At Collinsburgh, on the left, Balcarras, Mr Lindsay; and on the right, Kilconquhar House, Mr Bethune.		

At 19, on the left, Leslie House,
Earl of Rothes.

At 51, on the left, Panmure,
Maule, Esq.

At 62, on the right, Ethie, Earl
of Northesk.

† EDINBURGH to Cupar, another
Road, and from thence to ST AN-
DREWS.

To Kirkaldy, p. 14	12
Pathhead	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Windygates	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kennoway	1
Cupar	8
Darcie Bridge	3
Kinnaid	$\frac{1}{2}$
Strathkinness	3
ST ANDREWS	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

To the left of 20, Balgonie, Earl
of Leven.

At 24, on the right, Struthers,
Earl of Crawford.

Two miles before St Andrews,
Craigton, General Melvill's
heirs.

EDINBURGH to Crail and Fifness.

To Kirkaldy, p. 141	12
Pathhead	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dysart	1
East Wemyss	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

EDINBURGH to Stirling, by
Clackmannan.

To North Queensferry,	10
P. 12	
Foryburn	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Mill	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cultross,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kincardine	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clackmannan,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allea	2
Tullibody	2
Stirling	5

At 15, on the left, Broomhall,
Earl of Elgin.

At Cultross, the Abbey, Earl of
Dundonald.

At 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, on the right, Blair Castle,
Dundas, Esq.

EDINBURGH to Dunfermline.

To North Queensferry,	10
P. 10	
Dunfermline	6

EDINBURGH to Falkirk, by Bor-
rowstownness.

To South Queensferry	9
Blackness	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Borrowstownness	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Falkirk	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

[17] ROADS OF SCOTLAND. [18]

2½ miles beyond Queensferry,
on the left, Hopetoun House,
Earl of Hopetoun.
At 19, on the left, Kenniel, Duke
of Hamilton.

Mill of Dinnat	3½	33½
Fulloch Inn	5½	38
Glengairn	2½	41
Crathy Inn	6	47
Braemar Castle	8½	55½
Gaithlestown Inn	1	56½

EDINBURGH to Perth, by Falkland.

To New Inn, p. 15	—	21½
Falkland	2½	24
Strathmiglo	3	27
Perth	12	39

Another Road, p. 12.

Near Charlestown, on the right,
Aboyne Castle, Earl of
Aboyne.

ABERDEEN to Gorgarff.

To Charlestown, above	—	29½
Tarland	5	34½
Gorgarff	18	52½

EDINBURGH to North Berwick.

To Musselburgh	—	6
Prestonpans	2½	8½
Aberlady	6½	15½
Gullion	2	17½
Dirleton	2½	19½
North Berwick	2½	22½

At 8, on right, Preston Grange,
Earl of Hyndford.

ABERDEEN to Huntley.

To Greenburn, Aber.	—	5
Glasgow-ego	4½	9½
Kintore	2½	12
Inverurie	3½	15½
Old Rsin	8½	24
Huntley	12	36

ABERDEEN to Monymusk.

To Milltown, p. 17	—	17
Monymusk	2	19

Another Road, viz.

To Glasgow-ego	—	9½
Kennedy Kirk	5	15½
Monymusk	4	19½

ABERBROTICK to

Brechin	—	13½
---------	---	-----

ABERBROTHICK to

Forfar	—	15
--------	---	----

ABERDEEN to Alford.

To Skene, Aber.	—	9
Bervie Inn	3½	12½
Milltown	4½	17
Tough Kirk	6	23
Alford Kirk	5½	28½

ABERDEEN to Frasersburgh.

To Ellon	—	16
New Crichy	10½	26½
Old Deer	1½	27½
Strichen	5½	33
Fraserburgh	9	42

ABERDEEN to Peterhead.

To Ellon	—	16
Cruden	9	25
Peterhead	8	33

From thence to

St Fergus	5	38
Longmay	6½	44½
Fraserburgh	6½	51

ABERDEEN to Brechin.

To Banchory Ternan	—	17½
Kincaidine O'Neil	7½	25½
Charlestown	4½	29½

AYR to Macblin

11

BANFF to Peterhead.

To New Byth

12

Strichen

14

Peterhead

35

BEAULY to Tain.

To Munlochic

9

Cromartie

23

Tain

34

BEAULY to Fortrose

15

BERWICK to CARLISLE.

To Tillmouth,

Durb.

10

Cornhill

13

Coldstream,

Berw.

14

Birgeham

18

Kelso,

Roxb.

23

Crailing

3

Denholm

39

Hawick

44

Mossaul Inn

57

Langholm,

Dumf.

68

Longtown,

Cum.

70

CARLISLE

88

At Kelso, Fleurs, Duke of Roxburgh.

At Coldstream, Hirsell, Earl of Hume.

BERWICK to Dunse.

To Fouldean

5

Chirnside

8

Dunse

14

BIGGAR to Lanerk.

To Thankerton

5

Lanerk

12

At 7, on the left, Carmichael House, Earl of Hyndford.

BRECHIN to Montrose.

8

CARLISLE to Port-Patrick.

To Longtown,

Cum.

9

Gletha Green,

Dumf.

13

Dornock

10

Annan

22

Ruthwell

28

Dunfries

39

Carlingwork Inn,

Kirk.

56

Gate House

69

Creetown

79

Newton Stewart, Wigton

86

Glenluce

102

Stranrawer

112

Port-Patrick

118

Three miles beyond Annan.

Kilhead, Sir John Douglas

Two miles beyond Ruthwell, on the left, Cumlungan Castle, Earl Mansfield.

Four miles before Stranrawer, on the right, Castle Kennedy; and two miles farther, on the left, Cullorn, both seats of the Earl of Stair.

PORT PATRICK to DUBLIN.

To Donnaghadee, by water

16

Newton

24

Belfast

32

Lisburn

40

Hillsborough

44

Bambridge

54

Newry

64

Dundalk

73

Dunleer

84

Drogheda

90

Balrothery

100

Man of War Inn

103

Swords

108

DUBLIN

115

COLDSTREAM to Dunse

10

CRAIL to Cupar.

To St Andrews

10

Cupar

19

[20] ROADS OF SCOTLAND. [22]

CRIEFF to Head of Loch Erne.

To Comrie	6½
Head of Loch Erne	12½ 19

DINGWALL to Cromartie.

To Ferntosh	4½
Cromartie	16½ 21

DINGWALL to Nairn.

To Fortrose	15½
Fort George	2½ 18
Nairn	8 26

DUMFRIES to Monybie.

To Dunscore	9
Glencairn	5½ 14½
Monybie	2 16½

DUNBARTON to Fort William.

To Luss Inn	13
Tarbat	8 21
Altarnin Inn	10 31
Creelinlach	6½ 37½
Fort William, p. 10	46 83½

DUNBARTON to Portincaple.

To the Rue	10½
Ken Gareloch	5½ 15½
Loch Long Side	1½ 17½
Portincaple, by water	1 18½

At 9, Ardincaple, Lord Frederick Campbell; and on the opposite side of the Loch, Roseneath, Duke of Argyll.

DUNDEE to Dunkeld.

To Bewhead,	Angus.	—	3½
Cupar		10½	14
Godans,	Perth	4	18
Dunkeld		10½	28½

At Dunkeld, a seat of the Duke of Athol.

DUNDEE to Forfar	13½
------------------	-----

DUNDEE to Kirriemuir.

To Milltown	9
Glamis	2 11
Kirriemuir	5 16

At Glamis, the Castle, Earl of Strathmore.

DUNDEE to Meigle.

To Dronely	5½
Auchterhouse	1½ 7
New Tyle	3½ 10½
Meigle	2½ 12½

Near Meigle, on the left, Bellmont, Right Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie; and on the right, Fullerton, Mr Murray.

DUNKELD to Inveraray.

To Balmacknael	7
Aberfeldie	9½ 16½
Kenmore	6½ 23
By the side of Loch Tay to Killin	16 39
Liagarston Inn	5½ 44½
Crienlach	9½ 54
Gyndrum	5 59
Inveraray, p. 10	27½ 86½

DUNKELD to Amislie	9½
--------------------	----

DUNKELD to Cluny	7
Blair Gowry	5 12

FORT GEORGE to Cromartie.

To Rosemarkie	2
Cromartie	8½ 10½

FORTROSE to Cromartie	10
-----------------------	----

FRASERSBURGH to Banff.

To Pitsligo	4
Aberdour	3½ 7½
Troup	4½ 12
Doun	8½ 20½
Banff	1½ 22

GLASGOW to *Ayr*.

To Cathcart,	<i>Renf.</i> —	4
Kingswells,	<i>Ayrsh.</i> 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fenwick	4	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilmarnock	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
Riccarton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monkton	7	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Ayr</i>	4	34 $\frac{1}{2}$

GLASGOW to *Bute* and *Arran*.

To Greenock,	<i>Renf.</i> —	22
Rothsay, in <i>Bute</i> , by water	18	40
<i>Lamblais</i> in <i>Arran</i>	24	64
At 16, Finlayston, Mr Grahame		
At Greenock, Shaw House		
Shaw Stuart, Esq.		

GLASGOW to *CARLISLE*.

To Hamilton,	<i>Lanark</i> —	11
Leamihago	12	23
Douglas Mill	6	29
Elvan-Foot Inn	13	42
Moffat,	<i>Dumf.</i> 13	55
Newton	7	62
Lockerby	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ecclefechan	6	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gretna Green	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	87
Longtown,	<i>Cumb.</i> 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
CARLISLE	9	100 $\frac{1}{2}$

GLASGOW to *Irvine*.

To Pollockshaw,	<i>Renf.</i> —	4
Stewarton,	<i>Ayr</i> 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
<i>Irvine</i>	8	25
Another Road, viz.		
To Paisley,	<i>Renf.</i> —	8
Quarrel Town	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Beith,	<i>Ayr</i> 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
Dalry	5	24
Kilwinning	4	28
<i>Irvine</i>	3	31

GLASGOW to *Dumfries*.

To Elvan-Foot,	<i>above</i> —	42
Durrisdeer	10	52
Thornhill	6	58
<i>Dumfries</i>	16	74
Another Road, viz.		
To Kingswells, p. 26		14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Galston	8	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Machlin	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Auchinleck	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Old <i>Cummock</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
New <i>Cumnock</i>	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kirkconnel	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	49
<i>Sanguhar</i>	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drumlanrig	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	62
<i>Penpont</i>	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Dumfries</i>	15	81 $\frac{1}{2}$

Near Galston, on the left, London, Earl of London.

To the right of Auchinleck, Dumfries House, Earl of Dumfries.

At Drumlanrig, a seat of the Duke of Queensberry.

GREENOCK to *Ayr*.

To Old Kirk,	<i>Renf.</i> —	6
Largs,	<i>Ayr</i> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
Kilbride	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
Saltcoats	6	28
Kilwinning	4	32
<i>Irvine</i>	3	35
Monkton	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	42
<i>Ayr</i>	4	46

Two miles beyond Largs, Kelburn House, Earl of Glasgow.

One mile beyond Kilwinning on the left, Eglintoun, Earl of Eglintoun.

HADDINGTON to *Dunse*.

To Longformacus	16
<i>Dunse</i>	7

HADDINGTON to <i>North Berwick</i>	7
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22
18 40
24 64
Graham
House

4
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7 42
4 46

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16
7 23

7

ROADS OF SCOTLAND.

HUNTLY to Banff.

To Marnoch	—	10
Foggylone	2 3	12 3
Banff	9 4	22

INVERKEITHING to Kinghorn.

To Aberdour	—	4
Burntisland	3	7
Kinghorn	3	10

At Aberdour, a seat of the Earl
of Morton.

INVERNESS to Fort Augustus, Fort
William, and. Dowart Castle.

General's Hut,	Inv.	—	17 3
Fort Augustus		14 4	32
Lagganachadrom		9	41
Letter-Findley Inn		5	46
Fort William		15 2	61 1
Appin,	Argyle	18	79 2
Birds		7 2	87
Dowart Castle, in Mull.			
by water		12	99

INVERNESS to Gromartie.

To Kessock Ferry	—	2
Munlochic	4	6
Gromartie	13 1	19 2

INVERNESS to Fort George.

To Castle Stewart	—	5
Campbelltown	5 1	10 1
Fort George	1 1	12

INVERNESS to Stornaway, (the most
Western Post-Town) in the
Hebrides.

To Loch Carron, Ross	—	50
Dunvegan (on Sky), by		
water	48	98
Stornaway (on Lewes), by		
a ferry	100	190

INVERNESS to Fortrose.

To Munlochic, above	—	6
Fortrose	4 1	10 1

INVERNESS to Invergordon.

To Munlochic, above	—	6
Invergordon Ferry	11	17
Invergordon	1	18

IRVINE to Kilmarnock.

To Dreghorn	—	2
Kilmarnock	4 2	6 2

LANERK to GLASGOW.

To Carluke	—	5 1
Bell's Hill	10 1	15 2
GLASGOW	9 4	25

LANERK to Hamilton.

To Crossford Boat	—	4 1
Laverock Hall	5 1	9 2
Hamilton	3 1	13 2

MONTROSE to Fettercairn.

To North-Esk Bridge	—	7 1
Fettercairn	5 1	12 2

MONTROSE to Laurence-Kirk.

To Mary Dirk	—	5 1
Laurence-Kirk	4 2	10

NAIRN to Fort George

Fort George	—	8
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PERTH to Dunkeld

Dunkeld	—	14
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PERTH to Dundee

To Rait Inn,	Perth	—	10 1
Rossie		5	15 2
Dundee		7 2	23

ST ANDREWS to Newport.

To Leuchars	—	5 1
Newport	5 1	10 2

ST ANDREWS to Dundee.

To Leuchars	—	5½
Woodhaven	5	10½
Dundee, by water	1½	12

STIRLING to Perth.

To Dunblain	—	6
Green Loaning	5	11
Blackford	4½	15½
Auchterarder	3½	19
Dunning	5½	24½
Perth	9	33½

At 24, on the left, Duncrub,
Lord Rollo.

At 28½, on the left, Duplin, Earl
of Kinnoul.

Another Road, viz.

To Dunblain	—	6
Green Loaning	5	11
Muthil Kirk	6½	17½
Crieff	3	20½
Foulis	4½	25
New Inn	3	28
Methven	3½	31½
Perth	6½	38

STIRLING to GLASGOW.

To St Ninian's	—	1½
Bannockburn	1	2½

Dunning	5	7½
Loanhead	1½	9
Kilsyth	6½	15½
Kirkintulloch	5	20½
GLASGOW,	7½	28½

Dunb.
Lanerk

STIRLING to Dunbarton.

To Cumsbarn,	Stirl.	—	2
Craignaze	2	4	
Gargunnoch	3	7	
Kippen	3½	10½	
Buchlyvie	5	15½	
Buchannan	7½	23	
Kilmarnock,	2	25	
Bonhill	6½	31½	
Dunbarton	2½	34½	

Dunb.

At Buchanan, a seat of the Duke
of Montrose

A mile beyond Bonhill, is Leven
Side, Lord Stonefield.

THURSO to Dungsby Head.

To Castle Hill	—	5½
Barrock	4½	10
Moss of Mey	3½	13½
Houna	4	17½
John o' Grott's House, on Dungsby Head	1	18½

Aber
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Airds
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Buchan
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Calder
Campb
Carlisle
Clackm
Clifton,
Coldstr
Corgar
Crail, 1
Crief, 9
Cromar

INDEX.

ton.

— 2
2 4
3 7
3½ 10
5 15
7½ 23
2 25
6½ 31
2½ 34
the Duke
is Leven
d.

Head.

— 5
4½ 10
3½ 13
4 17
1 18
A
Aberbrothick, 15, 17
Aberdeen, 14, 15, 17
18
Aberlady, 17
Airds, 25
Alford, 17
Alloa, 16
Amilrie, 10, 22
Anstruther, 16
Annan, 20
Appin, 25
Ardrie, 7
Avimore, 10
Ayr, 6, 7, 19, 23, 24.
B
Ballantree, 7
Banff, 14, 19, 22, 25
Bankhouse, 3
Beaully, 10, 19
Bernera, 10
Berwick, 1, 19
Bield, 4
Biggar, 5, 19
Blackshields, 1, 2, 3
Blair, 10
Blairgowrie, 11, 12, 22
Borrowstounness, 1
Braemarr, 12, 18
Breachin, 12, 14, 17, 19
Buchanan, 28
Bunawe, 9
C
Calder, 6
Campbelltown, 9, 12
Carlisle, 3, 19, 20, 23
Clackmannan, 16
Clifton, 8
Coldstream, 2, 19, 20
Corgarff, 12, 18
Crail, 16, 20
Crief, 9, 21, 27
Comartie, 19, 21, 22,
25

Cullen, 14
Culross, 16
Cumnock, 6, 23
Cupar of Fife, 15, 20
Cupar of Angus, 12, 21

D

Dalkeith, 1, 2
Dalmaly, 9
Dalnacardoch, 10
Dalwhinnie, 10
Dingwall, 10, 21
Dornock, 10, 20
Douglas, 6, 23
Dowart Castle, 25
Down, 8
Drumlanrig, 23
Dublin, 20
Dunblain, 9, 27
Dumfries, 4, 20, 21, 23
Dunbar, 1
Dunbarton, 7, 21, 28
Dundee, 15, 21, 22, 26
27
Dunfermline, 16
Dungsby Head, 11, 28
Dunkeld, 21, 22, 26
Dunse, 19, 20, 24
Dunvegan, 25
Dysart, 15
E
Edinburgh, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Elgin, 14

F

Falkirk, 8, 16
Fettercairn, 12, 26
Fifeness, 16
Fochabers, 13, 14
Forfar, 12, 17, 21
Forres, 14
Fort Augustus, 9, 25
Fort George, 10, 12, 21,
22, 25, 26

Fort William, 9, 21,
25
Fortrose, 19, 21, 22, 26
Fraserburgh, 18, 22

G

Gallashields, 3
Galloway, 5
Girvan, 7
Glamis, 12, 22
Glasgow, 7, 8, 23, 24,
26, 27
Glenluce, 20
Grantown, 12, 13, 14
Greenock, 8, 24
Greenlaw, 2
Gretna Green, 20, 23

H

Haddington, 1, 24
Hamilton, 6, 23, 26
Hawick, 3, 19
Holytown, 6, 7
Houna, 11, 28
Howgate, 4, 5
Huntly, 13, 18, 25

I

Inveraray, 7, 9, 22
Inverbervy, 15
Invergordon, 10, 26
Inverkeithing, 10, 25
Inverness, 10, 14, 25, 26
Inverurie, 18
Irvine, 24
Jebburgh, 3
John o' Grott's, 11, 28

K

Kelso, 2, 19
Kenlochleven, 9
Kennyway, 15
Keith, 13
Kilmarnock, 23, 26, 28
Kilsyth, 8, 28
Kincardine, 12, 16, 17
Kinghorn, 14, 25
Kinross, 10

INDEX

Kintore, 18	Montrose, 15, 19, 26	R
Kirkaldy, 14, 15	Monyhive, 5, 21	Renfrew, 8
Kirkintulloch, 8, 28	Monymusk, 13, 18	Rothsay, 24
Kirkwall, 11	Moss Paul Inn, 3, 19	S
Kirriemuir, 22	Musselburgh, 1, 17	St Andrews, 15, 26, 27
L	N	Saltcoats, 24
Lagganachadrom, 25	Nairn, 14, 21, 26	Sanquhar, 23
Lamblash, 24	New Mills, 6	Selkirk, 3
Lanerk, 6, 19, 26	Newport, 26	Stirling, 8, 9, 16, 27
Langholm, 3, 19	Newton Stewart, 5, 20	28
Lauder, 2, 3	Norton, 1	Stonehaven, 14, 15
Laurence Kirk, 14, 26	North Berwick, 17, 24	Stornaway, 25
Lead Hills, 5	O	Stranrawer, 7, 20
Leith, 14	Ochiltree, 6	Strathavon, 6
Linlithgow, 8	Old Rain, 13, 18	Strathbogie, 13
Linton, 1, 4	P	T
Livingston, 6	Paisley, 24	Tain, 16, 19
Loch Carron, 25	Peebles, 4	Tarbat, 7, 9, 21
Lochmaben, 4	Penpont, 5, 23	Tyndrum, 8, 9, 22
Longformacus, 24	Peterhead, 18, 19	Thurso, 11, 28
Luss, 7, 21	Perth, 10, 11, 12, 17,	Toryburn, 16
M	26, 27	Turriff, 14
Machlin, 19, 23	Pittenweem, 16	U
Maryburgh, 9, 10	Port Glasgow, 8	Upball, 7
Maybole, 7	Portincaple, 21	W
Meikle, 12, 22	Port Patrick, 7, 20	Whitburn, 6
Meldrum, 14	Portsoy, 14	Whitehorn, 5
Melross, 3	Q	Wick, 11
Middleton, 3	Queensferry, 10, 16	Wigton, 5
Moffat, 4, 5, 23		

NEW
SCOTLAND
TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

A
TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF

SCOTLAND,

Vol. Vol. Vol.

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WITH THE
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Containing:

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MANUFACTURES, AND TRADE; OF ITS ANTIQUITIES, ELEGANT
MANSION-HOUSES, PLEASURE-GROUNDS; AND OF THE EMI-
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—◆—
1799.

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1790

P R E F A C E

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A WISE MAN will devote the exertions of genius to the good of Society. This may be promoted either by amusement or instruction. To blend these two is the object of descriptive writing.

Numerous are the advantages which arise from this species of composition. A distinct and comprehensive knowledge of the country which gave birth, will tend to awaken the generous emotions of a PUBLIC SPIRIT. For, when the understanding has formed accurate conceptions, and the imagination possesses some circumstances which it may mould, and combine, and amplify, and transform, and embellish, and fondly dwell upon at pleasure, then the various powers of the heart

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To give a proper direction to the minds of the young, is an object of great importance to the State. In this small volume, it is therefore proposed to embrace that predilection which the youth usually manifests towards topographical descriptions, in order to inspire with the love of his country, by exhibiting, in an impressive view, its local beauties and improvable advantages. The generous youth, enraptured with these scenes of beauty and sublimity which his native country exhibits, acquainted with the characters of the great men whom it hath produced, and, informed of the degree of civilization and opulence to which it hath advanced, he alone can feel those honourable attachments which become the true and liberal-minded Scotchman. Those virtues, which tend to preserve and advance the prosperity of our country, must

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to a field less worn out by the wasting hand of incessant crops. In fine, some of the remarkable incidents in the Scottish history are here brought to remembrance, in connection with the scenes on which they took place, and many erroneous sentiments, concerning the national character of Scotland, counteracted by candid representation.

To promote these important purposes is the chief design of this small work. It contains a general description of all Scotland, and a particular account of each county. In the account of each shire is comprehended the extent, situation, and limits—the parishes and population,—the general division of the county—the general aspect and natural history—the agricultural improvements—the different great roads connected with the surrounding prospects, and more level tracts for roads pointed out—the rural oeconomy of the country inhabitants, and improve-

ments suggested.—An enumeration of the towns, cities, villages, manufactures, and modes of commerce—the remarkable natural curiosities and antiquities—the most remarkable mansion-houses, both ancient and modern—the most important transactions of history connected with the place where they came to pass—the present state of literature—and a small tribute paid to the memory of the eminent men who have improved and adorned society and this country. The order of arrangement, though in general the same as here enumerated, is sometimes altered for sake of variety.

In a work including so many minute and particular facts, some inaccuracies must have dropped from the pen; but every care hath been taken that these should be few. The candid reader, however, will easily recollect that imperfections of this nature are more or less incident to all the productions of humanity.

Allow me to add, that every possible exertion hath been made greatly to improve this edition. Without wishing to detract from the merit due to the other works of this kind, which are already in the possession of the public, it is hoped that, upon a candid comparison, it will be found greatly to excell both in utility and amusement, and prove superior to any formerly presented to the public.

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SCOTLAND DESCRIBED.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

SCOTLAND, the most northern of the two great political divisions of the island of Great Britain, EXTENDS, at its extreme length, nearly between 55° and 59° of northern latitude; and in longitude, from about $2^{\circ} 45'$ to 6° westward from the meridian of Greenwich. It is an irregular, nine-sided figure. The border of England, the German Ocean, the Pentland Frith, the North Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Sea, and the Solway-Frith, are its circumambient boundaries. Cape Wrath, the extreme northern, and the Mull of Galloway, the extreme southern point of this territory, are about two hundred and seventy miles distant: Its greatest breadth,—between Applecross and Peterhead,—is, one hundred and fifty miles.

Surrounded by the sea on all sides, except where it meets the confines of England, the extent of its COAST is, in proportion to its interior area, very

great. The Frith of FORTH, the Frith of TAY, the MORAY-Frith, DORNOK-Frith, are the most remarkable inlets by which, on the eastern side of the isle, the waters of the GERMAN Ocean encroach upon the land. The north-east point of the island is divided by the PENTLAND Frith from the isles of ORKNEY; which, with those of SHETLAND, still more remote, cover the main land from the tempests of the open northern sea. Innumerable inlets break into the line which edges its western coast. The HEBUDIAN isles, on this side, protect it from the appulse of the billows of the open ATLANTIC Ocean. Some arms of the sea, as the LINNHE-Loch, and Loch FINE, here enter very far into the land. South from the Hebudæ, the Scottish coast is covered by the north of IRELAND, and by the Isle of MAN. The Frith of CLYDE and the SOLWAY Frith, are its principal bays on the southwest. The northern coast especially, is, for the greater part, rocky and precipitous: but yet, in numberless instances, declines into a low sandy beach.

From the level of the sea-coast, the interior surface rises, every where, with a gradual and varied elevation, to its loftiest height, in the middle of the country. Of its MOUNTAINS, many ascend to the height of nearly two thousand feet; several, to between two and three thousand: one or two, even as high as between three and four thousand feet, above the level of the sea. From

the south-east extremity of the country, a vast range of hills, which some have named the Southern Highlands, extend nearly in a western direction; yet, with innumerable variations from the straight line, till they meet the sea-coast of CARRICK, the southern district of Ayrshire. The LOWTHER HEIGHTS are accounted the loftiest summits of this vast range. In the northern part of Scotland, the GRAMPIANS, still more extensive in their process, and more gigantic in their elevation, commencing with BEN-LOMOND at their south-west point, spread onwards to the north-east, with innumerable irregularities of direction; till they at length arrive at the sea-coast of ABERDEENSHIRE. These two ranges of mountains divide each that part of the kingdom which it intersects, almost into two equal parts. Many inferior ranges, here and there, branch out from them, on all sides. A multitude of insulated mounts also start up to a considerable height from the plains, sometimes almost immediately contiguous to the sea, and sometimes at the distance of a number of miles, inland.

From the interior, and in many instances, almost, from the loftiest, heights of these mountains, descend a multitude of STREAMS of water, which fall, after various windings, into the sea, on the eastern or on the western coast. Several of these streams are, in their course, augmented to mighty RIVERS. The TWEED, the FORTH, the

TAY, the DEE, the LOSSY, pour their waters into Friths opening into the GERMAN Ocean, and are of such magnitude, as to be accessible to navigation. The majestic CLYDE, the DEE, the CREE, and many others, also navigable, disembogue themselves into friths and bays on the western side of the isle, which communicate with the ATLANTIC Ocean. Perhaps the source of none of the greatest of these rivers is distant more than fifty miles from the place of its entrance into the sea, if measured in a straight line. But their turnings and windings, for the most part, more than double the actual length of their course. In their progress, the navigable rivers are swollen by the accession of numberless smaller streams.

Even on the very summits of some of the hills of secondary height, are LAKES of stagnant fresh water, of no inconsiderable depth and extent. Beneath the elevation of the mountains, and on the ordinary level of the various parts of the country, the lakes of Scotland are very numerous. The extent of Loch TAY, the beauties of Loch LOMOND, have been often celebrated, and often admired. Out of many of these lakes descend rivers: Some of them are formed by the stagnation of rivers in particular parts of their course: Sometimes a lake is bounded, on almost all sides, by steep, overhanging woods: Sometimes it appears but a pool in the midst of a wide, dead, and dark morass. On the western side of the island,

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in many of the numerous and deep-descending inlets of the sea, the salt water has the appearance of a sort of stagnation, like that of the fresh water in the interior lakes: And hence do these also commonly receive the appellation of *Lochs* or Lakes. Their extent is often greater than that of any fresh water lake of ordinary magnitude. Loch-FINE, and Loch-LONG, are large arms of the sea. The LINNHE-Loch, Loch-LOCHY, Loch-NESS, seem, in the map, almost to connect the MORAY-Frith with the western coast by a channel for internal navigation, which is but little interrupted. Throughout the whole territory of Scotland, the lakes are uncommonly numerous and wide, in proportion to the extent of dry land.

In the bowels of the earth, this territory contains an infinite diversity of MINERALS and other FOSSILS. Granite, schistus, sand-stone, lime-stone, porphyry, in a very great number of those different modifications of which they are susceptible, usually compose the strata of its rocks. Agates, cornelians, and specimens of almost all the most valuable *occidental* precious stones, are also found on the beds of the rivers, on the sea-shores, and in the quarrying of the great strata. One vast bed of *pit-coal* appears to reach, with some intermediate interruptions, from the coast of Ayr-SHIRE, on the western side of the island, to the coast of FIFE on the eastern side. *Lead-mines* have been wrought at LEADHILLS and MACHER-

MORE, on the southern range of the Scottish hills; and at TAYNDROM, on the height of the GRAMPIANS. *Gold* has been gathered in grains among the sands of the ELVAN, a small stream which pours its waters into the Clyde. A large proportion of silver is mingled with the native lead-ore of the mines. Ores of *antimony* and of *copper* are in *different* parts to be found. The morasses, and even the beds of the lakes, frequently afford deep and extensive strata of marl. A black peat-earth, partaking of the combustible qualities of coal, is plentiful on every moor, and in every morass. *Fossil* wood, with horns and other exuviae of animals, no longer common in the country, are often found in the morasses. Banks of deeply imbedded sea-sand and shells have been discovered in various parts, at a considerable distance above the highest tide-mark.

The SOIL is, on the declivities of the loftiest hills, usually a gravel; on the lower grounds, of middle elevation and free from morass, a loam; on the banks of the rivers, a deep, rich, black earth, in which the ingredients of the loam, and of peat-earth, seem as if they were equally intermingled. Vast tracts, on which heath is the predominant vegetable, have no other soil than a thin layer of gravel or peat-earth, over a bed of granite or schistus. The morasses, of which the soil is either a spongy turf, or a black consistent peat-earth, are still very extensive. Where til-

lage has altered and meliorated the native soil, its new character often presents a mixture of all the different simple soils.

Of the natural woods, with which it is probable that the greater part of the isle might once be overspread, the remains are now inconsiderable. On almost all the uplands, and the declivities of the hills, the woods have been destroyed by the waste of men; and have then been prevented from renewing themselves, by the continual browsing of cattle. On the lower lands inviting tillage, trees have been, not insensibly consumed, but industriously rooted out. Some very low-lying tracts of ancient wood appear to have been overwhelmed by sudden floods; or by tempestuous winds torn up from the roots; gradually overflowed by stagnating waters; and at last buried deep in an overgrowing morass. Here and there, only, some royal, and some private forests, anciently secluded from common access, long afforded some sort of protection to the trees with which they were filled. Of these forests, the eastern, and even the western Highlands, still exhibit various remains. In the southern districts, cultivation has wholly destroyed them. In the beginning of the fifteenth century, however, the Scottish Barons began to form parks; and to endeavour to supply, by inclosures and plantations, for the decay of the forests, and the waste of the natural wood. Throughout all Scotland, the old

parks, more or less perfectly preserved, exhibit many fine trees, oaks, ashes, elms, beeches, pines, of extraordinary height and girth. More recently, pleasure-grounds have been in many parts laid out, and extensive plantations formed in the style of English gardening. Wild *shrubbery* and *underwood*, probably vestiges of the ancient forests, are not unfrequent upon the banks of the rivers, and in the hollows of the vallies. Furze, broom, heath, cover almost all the upper and drier grounds which have not yet been cultivated by tillage. The meads are, in summer, rich with an endlessly diversified profusion of wild herbs and flowers. The green pastures afford a variety of the most nourishing *grasses*. Even the heathy hills present a multitude of rare plants, exceedingly interesting to the botanist.

Except the fox and the polecat, Scotland is not now infested by any considerable or troublesome *beast of prey*. Its ancient wild QUADRUPEDS, in general, have been, for the most part, either domesticated, or exterminated. A few roes are still scattered on some of the Highland-hills: Some straggling red-deer are here and there to be found. But, of the famous *aurochs*, which once roamed in the Scottish forests, nought now remains, save the skeletons, or the clent-and-horns, which are sometimes dug up: The race of those wild hogs, which once swarmed all over Scotland, has been either domesticated, or entirely exterminated.

Even the milk-white oxen with brown ears, which lately existed in a half-wild state, in some of the parks of the Scottish Nobles, are now to be seen here no longer. On the southern mountains, goats are not now numerous; but, in the northern and the western Highlands, more remote from improving cultivation, they are still considerably plentiful. The isles of Shetland afford a race of sheep, bearing wool of unrivalled excellence for manufactures. On the southern and the northern mountains of Scotland itself, there is a native breed of small, hardy sheep, whose fleeces are indeed coarse and hairy, but their mutton, when served up on the table, of incomparable delicacy and flavour. The native race of cows and oxen in Scotland, is of middle size, of the finest shape, commonly without horns, yields abundance of milk, and is easily fattened for slaughter. The sheep and oxen of Scotland form the principal part of its tame animals, and of its natural wealth. Horses abound: The native horses are small, but handsome: And many varieties of all sizes have been produced by the crossing of the breed with foreign stallions. Swine are numerous upon the farms, in all parts of Scotland. The *dog*, throughout this country, is the common shepherd's *dog*, distinguished for his docility, fidelity, gentleness, and watchful sagacity. Poultry of all sorts abounds. Fowls, from the eagle to the wren, are exceedingly plentiful. Those wild fowls, especially, which are noted for

haunting morasses, woods, moors, and the sea-coasts, are in Scotland uncommonly numerous. Rabbits burrow, here and there, in the sandy plains around the coasts. Hares swarm, every where, notwithstanding the unceasing persecution of the hunter. Pigeons and partridges are ready, in harvest, to spoil every corn-field.

The CLIMATE of Scotland is, in comparison with that of other countries, not in its insular situation, wonderfully mild. Early in the month of March, the storms of winter usually begin to be mitigated; herbs begin to assume the vivid verdure of vegetation; the ewes in general to yean; and the whole face of Nature to put on somewhat of the aspect of vernal joy. In the course of April, the seed is sown in the fields, and has begun to shoot. In May, spring displays its full beauty, and exerts all its genial energies. In July, is the season of hay-harvest: The harvest for wheat and barley is in August: That for oats, chiefly in September: The latter part of October, with almost all November, are the rainy season. Frosts and snows succeed; and, with occasional alternations of thaws, prolong their reign till the return of spring. These frosts are sometimes, yet rarely, excessively intense. The snows occasionally cover the earth to a great depth. But commonly the frosts are less intense, and the snows fall more lightly, than on the adjacent continent. On the western side of the isle, the winter is usually

milder than on the eastern. Towards the North, the severities of winter are more boisterous and afflictive, than in the southern districts of the kingdom.

This country of Scotland has been inhabited probably for more than two thousand years. We owe to its ancient Roman invaders the first notices of its HISTORY. When first discovered by the Romans, it was inhabited by a multitude of petty tribes, a mingled race, partly of Celtic, and in part probably of Teutonic origin. The Romans extended their conquests and their dominion over all that part of Scotland which lies on the southern and the south-west sides of the *Grampian* mountains. Rome was at length compelled to relinquish the dominion of Britain. Scotland, deserted by the Romans, was for a while divided among four inconsiderable nations; the PICTS and SCOTS, on the northern side of the isthmus between the rivers Forth and Clyde; and on the southern territory, the ANGLO-SAXONS of Northumberland, and the STRATHCLYDIAN Britons. In the eighth and ninth centuries, the coasts of all Scotland were ravaged, and the Shetland, Orkney, and Hebridian isles, were subdued and occupied by the pirate Danes. A long series of savage wars at length ended in driving the Anglo-Saxons out of the southern parts of Scotland,—and in making the SCOTS alone masters of all that territory which had been parted among four different principal-

ties. Before the close of the tenth century, this distant kingdom had received the spiritual yoke of the See of Rome. The accession of Malcolm the Third to the Scottish Throne, established, with new authority, the reign of civil order and of law ; and introduced that feudal policy, which the lapse of time, and the progress of civilization, have not yet been able to destroy. From the accession of Malcolm, to the death of Alexander the Third, the Scottish kingdom continued amidst many diversities of fortune ; amid the turbulence of chieftains, the disasters and glories of its endless warfare with enemies still on one side or another ; still to establish and confirm its strength, still rather to extend, than to contract its confines. The Hebrudian isles were at length wrested from their Danish Lords. The families of the ancient, almost independent Chieftains, were gradually extinguished, and their possessions acquired by the Crown. The authority of law was exalted and confirmed, by the continual justiciary progresses of the Sovereign and his great officers. Even the formidable arms of England were resisted without permanent loss or dishonour. Disputes for the royal succession, arising, upon the death of Alexander the Third, and of his infant-grand-daughter, Margaret of Norway, invited the ambition of Edward the First, the contemporary sovereign of England, to embroil the public affairs of the Scots, and to attempt to triumph over their national free-

dom. The Scots, led by a Wallace, a Bruce, a Douglas, a Randolph, finally baffled all the strength and all the artifices of the English. The reign of David Bruce was clouded with many disasters, and, in the end, inglorious, yet failed not to maintain the independence of his kingdom. The splendid victory of Otterburn, the fatal defeat at Homildon, the illustrious achievements by which his Scottish auxiliaries supported Charles the Seventh of France upon his throne, have distinguished that period which elapsed between the accession of the first of the Stewarts to the Scottish Throne, and the return of his grandson James the First, from an eighteen years captivity in England. The successive reigns of the *five* first JAMESSES strengthened the authority of law, and the combining force of civil order; maintained and drew still closer the ancient amity between Scotland and France; kept up a continual jealousy of power between the Nobles and the Crown; with difficulty defended the southern barriers of the kingdom against the hostile valour of the English; tarnished the ancient glory of the Scots, by the disastrous fate of the battles of Flowdon and of Solway-moss. Religion was reformed; the Church was bereft of its ancient wealth; a King was murdered; a Queen was driven into exile, as a murderess and a strumpet; the burgesses and the Presbyterian clergy became, for a time, almost masters of the Sovereignty. In the course

of the period which succeeded, James the Sixth, the great grand-son of Henry the Seventh of England, succeeding, upon the death of Queen Elizabeth, to the English Throne, at last united, under the dominion of a single monarch, both the Scots and the English, those inveterate enemies of so many centuries. Attempting to abolish the turbulent Presbytery of Scotland, in favour of English Episcopacy, more congenial to the spirit of monarchical government, James and his successor, the First Charles, unfortunately alienated from themselves the affections of a powerful majority of their Scottish subjects. The aid of the Scots first enabled the refractory Parliament of England to usurp the legal authority of the Crown, and to set the unfortunate Charles at defiance. Whatever efforts were afterwards made by Scottish loyalty, whether to support the sinking cause of Charles, or to make atonement, by asserting the rights of his son, for their crimes against the father; served only to draw upon Scotland the irresistible vengeance of Cromwell, and to make him over-run the whole land with conquering invasion, as it had been over-run by the Edwards of old. The reign of Charles the Second was, in Scotland, the reign merely of the Episcopal and Tory party: The Presbyterians were at once persecuted on account of their religion, and harrassed and oppressed for the sake of their political spirit and principles. James the Seventh gave triumph

at last to the Presbyterians, by his ill-concerted endeavours to restore the ancient abhorred reign of Popery. During all this period, it was rather religious, than political party, which gave both an impulse and a bias to the general conduct of all the national affairs. The Revolution, and the accession of William the Third, for ever blasted the hopes of the Roman Catholics; reduced the votaries of Episcopacy to the condition of dissenters, subsisting by sufferance; and made Presbyterianism the national religion. But the expulsion of the Stewarts, and subsequent settlements in favour of the House of Hanover, soon made the dissensions of political party more powerful than those of religious broils, in their influence upon the course of the policy of the State. An Union of Scotland into one kingdom with England, became necessary, to secure that destination even of the English Crown, which for ever excluded from the succession the posterity of James the Seventh. Those discontents which the Tories found themselves able to excite in Scotland, upon the accession of George the First, broke out in the unfortunate rebellion of the year 1715. From that æra, Scotland was long treated by the British Parliament and Government, with too much of a step-dame's malignity or neglect. In 1745, the great-grandson of James the Seventh, coming with a gallantry not unworthy of a Prince, excited a new rebellion among those Scots who still fondly cherished the

memory of his royal ancestors. After some transient successes, his hopes were wholly frustrated, and he, without difficulty, made his escape out of the island. The estates of those chieftains who had followed his standard, were ravaged by the victorious royal army. Some of the more obnoxious and more eminent among the leaders, perished on the scaffold. But, having triumphed over this rebellion, the British Government at last turned themselves to settle the affairs of Scotland with a degree of wisdom and beneficence, much more likely than severity, to secure the future loyalty of the Scots. Since the accession of George the Third, the Government and the Legislature have treated the Scots and the English nearly with equal favour.

In this progress of their national affairs, the Scots continued slowly to improve in civilization and industry, and to augment their national OPULENCE, till the Reformation, and the religious dissensions of the last century, distracted the minds of all ranks from the arts of peace; and even occasioned a dilapidation of that wealth which the industry of former times had accumulated. After the æra of the Revolution, the spirit of industry and of trade was again revived. But, English jealousy and envy for a while thwarted and frustrated all its exertions. The UNION had scarcely begun to operate with a beneficent influence on the domestic condition of the Scots, when the Rebel-

lion of the year 1715 for a time blasted every opening prospect. Depressed by the jealousy of the Government, the Scots did not cultivate the arts of peace, with a success nearly equal to that of their English neighbours, till after the Rebellion of the year 1745, or rather, perhaps, till after the accession of his present Majesty to the British Throne. Since that auspicious æra, Scotland has continued to flourish. Its cities have been beautified and enlarged: Its fields have been adorned and cultivated: Its ruinous castles and mud-walled cottages have been transformed into villas and palaces. Commerce now crowds its harbours: Establishments of manufacture are dispersed around all its borders. Instead of the old grey oats and *bear*, its agriculture now yields wheat, barley, white oats, and all the same fair diversity of PRODUCTIONS which English tillage affords. Its shops, its warehouses, are now rich with every variety of merchandise. Its banking-houses possess a vast capital, and transact business to a proportionate extent. It is every where intersected with spacious highways for the accommodation of commerce, and for the convenience of friendly intercourse. Channels for inland navigation have been cut in it.

The mountains which tower aloft in it, the rivers descending down their sides, and winding round their bases, the endlessly varied outline of its coasts; the innumerable lakes and inlets of

salt-water which are scattered every where on its borders, and over its internal area; the interesting contrast between its mountains and plains, its towering hills and deep descending vales; the splendour of its towns and cities, the rich cultivation of its more fertile fields, the beauty of its villas, farms, and pleasure grounds, its lowing herds, its bleating flocks, its bold healthy active peasantry,—make SCOTLAND a scene incomparably interesting to those who have learned to delight in the contemplation of the varied charms of Nature, and who behold Nature cultivated, enriched, adorned, by the industry, the taste, the genius, the prosperous felicity of man!

SCOTLAND seems to be divided *naturally* into two grand DIVISIONS, the SOUTHERN and the NORTHERN; the isthmus between the two Firths of the Forth and Clyde, forming the boundary which separates them. *Politically*, it is distributed into the following THREE AND THIRTY COUNTIES, including also the islets belonging to it.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

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|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Berwick. | 9. Lanark. |
| 2. Haddington. | 10. Stirling. |
| 3. Roxburgh. | 11. Kirkcudbright. |
| 4. Selkirk. | 12. Wigton. |
| 5. Peebles. | 13. Ayr. |
| 6. Edinburgh. | 14. Renfrew. |
| 7. Linlithgow. | 15. Dunbarton. |
| 8. Dumfries. | |

NORTHERN DIVISION.

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|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 16. <i>Fife.</i> | 26. <i>Argyle.</i> |
| 17. <i>Angus.</i> | 27. <i>Bute.</i> |
| 18. <i>Kincardine.</i> | 28. <i>Inverness.</i> |
| 19. <i>Aberdeen.</i> | 29. <i>Cromarty.</i> |
| 20. <i>Banff.</i> | 30. <i>Ross.</i> |
| 21. <i>Murray.</i> | 31. <i>Sutherland.</i> |
| 22. <i>Elgin.</i> | 32. <i>Caithness.</i> |
| 23. <i>Nairn.</i> | 33. <i>Orkney and Shet-</i> |
| 24. <i>Clackmannan.</i> | <i>land.</i> |
| 25. <i>Perth.</i> | |

SCOTLAND DESCRIBED.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES.



THE COUNTY OF BERWICK.

THIS county is situated on the south-east of Scotland. On the north-east, its coast is washed by the waves of the German Ocean. The gently flowing Tweed, and the border of England, embrace it on the south-east. The county of Roxburgh forms the southern boundary. The counties of Peebles and Edinburgh compose the western border. And the chain of Lammermuir hills, along the south of Haddington county from Soutra-hill to the German ocean, occupy the north line. It is of a quadrangular form, with the sides waving and unequal. Its greatest length from east to west is 33 miles, and its breadth from south to north about 16. The area is about 431 square acres or 276,000 English acres, and the population about 30,000 souls.

This county is divided into three districts, the *Merse*, *Lauderdale*, and *Lammermuir*. There are

also 30 parishes, in each of which there is a church and a public school; and as both the minister and the teacher have a salary appointed by law, the permanency of these offices is secured. It is pleasant to add, that the same universally obtains in Scotland. Considering the high importance of both these to the best interests of Society, the excellence of this part of our constitution is abundantly obvious. The instruction of youth, and the refinement of morals, add both to the dignity and strength of a nation.

The traveller entering Scotland by the way of Berwick is presented with a view of the *Merse*; an extensive plain, reaching from Berwick along the pleasant banks of the Tweed, to the extremities of the hills of Lammermuir.

The greater part of this district is of a deep, tenacious, clayey soil, but in a state of high agricultural improvement. The scene is here exceedingly beautiful, and calculated to give the stranger a favourable impression of the country. On each side is exhibited corn-fields, meadows, parks, ornamented grounds here and there sparingly interspersed with narrow spots of heathy moor and boggy morass, generally level, but occasionally subsiding into hollows, and again swelling into gentle eminences and pleasant uplands.

In the ancient days of hostility between England and Scotland, *Berwick-upon-Tweed* was a town of great strength and importance. The

castle, which in these dismal times was the scene of much bloodshed, now mourns the remembrance thereof lying in ruins. This place is still fortified, and the barracks are kept in good repair, and afford agreeable accommodation for soldiers. A noble bridge of fifteen arches conveys the traveller over the Tweed. The mouth of this river abounds with salmon. The salmon fishing forms the principal source of commerce. *Berwick* was the ancient and proper capital of the county, but three or four centuries ago it was detached from it, and added to the territories of England. The east London road sweeps along the coast, and forms a noble prospect. On the right flows the German Ocean in all its majestic grandeur. On the left is beheld the beautiful and extensive *Merse*, shining in all her rural glory. About six miles from *Berwick* is seen the elegant mansion-house of *Ayton*, belonging to Mr Fordyce, around which many thriving plantations wave their verdant tops. The small river *Eye*, descending from the north-west visits the village of *Ayton*, on the banks of which there is a paper mill and four flour mills. Here several vestiges of ancient encampments are beheld, and urns and broken pieces of armour are occasionally found in the ground. In this part the beneficial effects of improvement are very evident. At the point where the river *Eye* pours her waters into the German Ocean is situated *Eyemouth*, which is hastening to become a very

considerable sea-port-town, by means of its excellent harbour, the numerous fish that invade the coast, and the encreasing trade with the Baltic and the principal towns along the eastern coast. On a small promontory which stretches out into the sea, are the remains of a regular fortification.

The traveller next enters the heathy tract called *Coldingham*. In this vicinity there is a village of the same name, of considerable antiquity, and containing about 720 inhabitants. This place still exhibits the remains of its ancient priory and dependancy upon the Abbey of Durham; which contained, in those days of Popish darkness, a house for monks, and another for nuns, which was often spoiled in the wars between the Scots and English, and is often celebrated in the ancient border-history of the two nations. The Coldingham muir is of considerable extent; and proceeding along the coast, the high promontory of *St Abb's Head* next attracts the attention. Near this place are seen the remains of a Roman station.

Leaving the *Press*, at which there is one of the principal inns, and directing the course through the muir, the road is mostly over the eastern termination of the Lammermuir hills; and descending from these, the first remarkable place which occurs, is the *Peaths*, or *Peese*. This is a vast chasm, more than a hundred and sixty feet deep, and the bottom is only covered with a small stream. Its banks can only be descended in a curve

direction, by small tracks or paths, from which circumstance it received its name. A magnificent bridge of four arches, adorned with iron rails, hath lately been thrown over this steep pass. This bridge merits the attention of the stranger, because, from its stupendous height, it hath much the appearance of a Roman aqueduct. The prospect is greatly beautified, by an extensive wood of oak trees on the western declivity of the hill. Near to this stands the *Old Tower*, an ancient castle of considerable strength. In this vicinity, many vestiges of camps of various kinds are visible to the eye, upon the rising grounds, and in the glens and hollow passes, many military operations may be traced. Passing along, the face of the country greatly improves, and verdant pastures, rich inclosures, and fertile corn fields, are every where beheld. The soil is various, partly of a stiff clay, and towards the coast light and sandy. At Lammerton stands the chapel where James IV. of Scotland, was married to Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, in the year 1503. Here likewise the remains of a Danish camp, the castle of Edington, which is situated on the top of a steep rock, and the *Witches Know*, where, so lately as in the present century, several unfortunate women were burnt for witchcraft, are ancient curiosities, worthy of the traveller's notice.

There is another great road from Berwick to the capital of Scotland, that passes through the

centre of the county. Here the prospect, the fertility, and the improvement, may vie with England. It is a plain of 25 miles in length, of a rich deep loam, or of a strong clay, and in general inclosed, and highly improved. At the head of this vale, upon the great road, stands the town of *Dunse*. Encompassed upon three sides by the Lammerton hills, situated at the foot of an hill, the river Whitadder running by its skirts, in the very center of the country, and commencing the view of such an extensive fertile vale, few places can equal this situation in point of grandeur and rural greatness. *Dunse-castle*, the family seat of Hay of Drumelier, anciently a place of strength, and the remains of an old tower, called *Edwin's Hall*, are natural curiosities to be seen here. There is also a spring, called Dunse Spa, of a similar quality to the Tunbridge, which being an excellent tonic, proves very efficacious in stomachic complaints. This place had also the honour to give birth to the celebrated metaphysican and theologian, *John Duns-Scotus*, born here in 1274. The site of the house where he was born, is still shewn for the gratification of strangers.

In the centre of the Lammermuir hills, stands the castle of *Crainsbaws*, a small fortified tower, perfectly entire. The remains of similar fortifications and encampments, prove that this county hath been the scene of much strife and bloodshed. The water of *Whitadder*, well stored with trout,

glides by this place; and it is the usual goat whey quarters during the summer.

The London road by Cornhill, enters Scotland by Goldstream, separated only by the breadth of the river Tweed. There is a very neat bridge over the river; but no manufacture being carried on here, the place is small. Here the river *Leet* runs into the Tweed; and *Hirsel*, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Home, is situated in the neighbourhood. Opposite to Norham, is *Hollywellbaugh*, a green plain, memorable for being the spot where Baliol and Bruce, with the Scottish nobility, submitted to the decision of Edward I. in the year 1291. On the banks of the Tweed, are seen the village, and family-seat, of *Bemireside*, and the village of *Dryburgh*, where, amid a deep glen of wood, is beheld the venerable remains of *Dryburgh Abbey*, founded by David I. Its ruins are the property of the Earl of Buchan, who has a villa in the neighbourhood. Here also is *Mellerstone*, the seat of Mr Baillie, a very magnificent building, surrounded with plantations, verdant parks, and pleasure-grounds, which form a striking contrast with the black heath that encircles them. In this part also is the village and house of *Ladykirk*, and an ancient church founded by James IV. in the year 1500. In this neighbourhood is situated the property of the *Swinton* family. The antiquity of this family is singularly remarkable; for twenty two proprietors

have possessed this property, during a period of 731 years. This is the more remarkable, when we recollect the numerous wars which have ravaged that corner, during a great part of that long period. This family is said to have obtained a grant of these lands, on account of destroying the swine which then greatly infested the country. The name, the bearings of the arms, and other circumstances, seem to corroborate the ancient tradition.

In this direction, the spectator is favoured with a view, resembling a garden rather than an open plain. The soil is various, but exceeding fertile. In some places a deep clay, in others a rich loam, in others of a gravelly nature; and the inclosures, the hedge-rows, the neat farm houses, and the gentlemens seats, give to the country the appearance of a rich well cultivated garden.

On this road also, stands the village of *Greenlaw*, where the county courts are held. A little to the south-east, stands the elegant house of *Marchmont*. This is the seat of the late Lord Marchmont, distinguished among the wits, the orators, and the politicians, of the last generation. Among the houses which adorn this part of the country, is the house of *Kames*, rendered famous by its connection with Lord KAMES, a philosopher, a lawyer, and a man of taste, worthy to rank high in the list of literary fame. Here also is situated *Ninewells*, the family seat of the *Humes*. Here

were spent the youthful days of HUME, the celebrated philosopher and historian, whose works declare the strength of his genius, whilst his religious opinions tarnish his fame.

From Greenlaw to *Lauder*, the only royal burgh in the county, the country hath a bleak and moorish appearance. Near the town of *Lauder* stands *Lauder-castle*, an ancient seat of the Earl of *Lauderdale*, said to have been built by *Edward Longshanks*, about 500 years ago, and in the end of the last century repaired and converted into a dwelling-house by the Duke of *Lauderdale*. The front is bounded on all sides with spacious round towers, capped with slated cones. Some plantations and old trees still surround this venerable dwelling. In this neighbourhood many Scottish, Spanish, and English coins are found, and fragments of swords, bows, and arrows pointed with flint, have been dug up from the ground. This burgh is small, but hath of late been greatly improved. This place is famous for an act of justice performed towards some of the upstarts of *James III.* These were *Cochran* a mason, created Earl of *Mar*; *Hommil* a taylor, who, with two or three abject characters, directed the councils of this weak monarch. His Majesty assembled the Scottish nobility at *Lauder* to consult the means proper to repel an invasion. Previous to entering upon the business for which they were convened, they seized *Cochran* and his mean associates, and or-

dered them to be hanged over the bridge in the sight of the king and the whole army.

Issuing forth from Soutra-hill, the small river Leader flows past this town towards the south, and gives the name of Lauderdale to the western part of the county. This river visits the *Blainshies*, famous for excellent oats, the house of *Chapel*, the *Carolside*, and afterwards the town of *Earlston*. The celebrated THOMAS THE RHYMER, who flourished in the 13th century, was born in this village; and part of his house, called Rhymer's Tower, is still standing at the west end of the village. There is a stone built in the fore wall of the church, with this inscription :

“ AULD RHYMER'S RACE

“ LIES IN THIS PLACE.”

A little below this place, on the banks of the Leader, stands the house of *Cowdenknows*, an old building now modernized. Near this are the Knows covered with broom, so much celebrated in the old Scots song of that name.

The remains of *Hume Castle* are also in this part of the country. This castle hath a most commanding prospect over almost the whole Merse and Roxburghshire, and was much celebrated during the contentions on the border. It is reported, that when Oliver Cromwell was at Haddington, he sent a summons to the governor

ordering him to surrender. The Governor answered :

*" That be Willie Wastle, stood firm in his castle ;
 " That all the dogs of his town should not drive
 Willie Wastle down."*

This appears to be the origin of that amusing play among the children in Scotland.

The village of *Gordon* is also situated in this part of the county. Here the face of the country is rugged, and much moss and bog, interspersed with some grounds of a clayey and sandy quality, which bear good crops, is found in this vicinity. It is narrated that several persons of the name of *GORDON* came to Britain with *William the Conqueror*, one of whom having killed a wild boar who infested that neighbourhood, received, as the recompence of his valour, certain lands, to which he gave his own name. From him the *Dukes of Gordon* are descended ; and in memory of that gallant action, the boar makes part of the family arms. The Duke of Gordon is still superior of some land in this place.

Ascending from the vale of *Lauderdale*, which yields not to the *Merse*, either in fertility or cultivation, the traveller enters the county of *Haddington* over the *Soutra*-hill, the highest of all the hills of *Lammermuir*. *Lammermuir* is the north-east division, and may be called the high land of *Berwickshire*. It composes one extreme promon-

tory of that great range of mountains which intersects the whole southern part of Scotland. It consists of a continuous tract of high-lying ground, occasionally elevated into hills, which over-top the general level of the muir, and sometimes subsiding into hollows, or sloping and narrow vales, broken by the descent of rivulets. The higher eminences, and even part of the ground below, are still covered with heath ; but hardy cultivation hath now begun to ascend even the heights of Lammermuir, and to spread rich verdure over those once bleak and barren hills, and to call forth fertility from the sullen bosom of the cold morass, and to improve the thin gravel of the hilly ridge into a soil qualified to maintain a luxuriant vegetation.

Agricultural industry is chiefly practised in this county ; and from hence is derived the means of subsistence and accumulated wealth. Wheat, oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes, are here reared with such perfection, that even the richest counties of England might envy. The arrangement and inclosure of the fields, the *rotation* of the crops, the fertility of the soil, the choice of the seeds, the culture of the fields, the manner of manuring, weeding, and watering the ground, the advantages which the farmers command of a market for the produce of their lands, and the opulence which many of them have industriously acquired, distinguish this county, and induce the husbandmen of every other county in Scotland to emulate those

of Berwickshire. Grain is the principal article of the farm-produce; cows and oxen are the next. Sheep, for the higher grounds of Lammermuir, and partly for the Merse and Lauderdale, are the third. Horses are reared merely for the purposes of husbandry and the saddle. Swine, that profitable and breedy race, are here in abundance. Poultry enliven every farm-yard, and wander, in pleasing groups, along the adjacent fields. Internal consumption, and exportation to Edinburgh, to England, and to different parts by sea, afford a sale for the whole agricultural produce of this county.

Berwickshire hath been the scene of innumerable military transactions of high importance in the history both of Scotland and of England. It was pervaded and subdued by the *Romans*. It was occupied, and long retained, by the Northumbrian *Anglo-Saxons*. It was regained from them by the *Picts*. With the other domains of the Pictish principality, it fell under the dominion of the *Scots*. From them it was re-conquered by the Anglo-Saxons. It was soon recovered; and, during the subsequent progress of the history of the Scots and English as two rival nations, it was often subdued, and for a while possessed by the latter, but as often, by the former, recovered and vigorously maintained.

COUNTY OF HADDINGTON.

BERWICK county bounds this on the south, the eastern and western coasts are saluted by the waves of ocean, and the county of Edinburgh forms the western boundary. The length is from east to west, and composes a line of fifteen miles; and the breadth, from south to north, about fifteen; the figure is an irregular curvilineal, and, did not a jutting angle prevent, it would approach to a square. In this county there are twenty four churches, provided with ministers supported at the public expence. The whole population is about 100,014 souls.

The external appearance is irregular. The interior confines, upon the south and south west, comprehending a part of the *Lammermuir* and the *Soutra-hills*, under different names, is rugged, craggy and bleak. In the middle parts, and every where towards the sea-shore, the lands are generally low; varied in the features of their countenance, by means of some elevated heights, and some suddenly insulated mountains, intersected and enriched by some petty rivers, adorned by many beautiful plantations, and on every side cultivation reigns in all her glory and beauty. In fine, the surface is broken only to a degree suffi-

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cient to produce a beautiful diversity of landscapes. The *Tyne* is the most considerable river which flows from the elevations of Mid-Lothian, and, visiting Haddington, falls into the ocean a little below *Linton*, into a small bay north-west of *Dunbar*.

The English traveller, when running along the coast road, enters this county in the midst of a beautiful prospect. On one side, the ocean rolling in all its majestic strength; on the other side, the verdant hills, with their ascents lined with corn fields, or excellent pasture, and their tops covered with wood or verdure. The inequality of the tops, the surface of the low grounds, varied with ancient turrets, which appear to contain the ashes of Scottish nobility, or gallant heroes, together with the level or ruffled face of the sea, form an entertaining prospect to the traveller. This coast affords a quantity of fine fish. In this neighbourhood, stands the castle of *Dunglass*, famous in Scottish history. Here Sir James Hall resides in an elegant modern house.

Passing along, the scene increases in beauty: The lands fertile, and in a state of high cultivation, and the surface of the country beautifully variegated with wood and water. There is an eminence here of considerable renown, called the *Spott-Law*; of which, the following entry is found in the records of that parish: "*October 1705, Many witches burnt on the top of Spott-*

law." Either the devil *now* neglects his visits to the old women, or the old women of Scotland are become more religious, or Superstition has lost her *influence* over the minds of the enlightened inhabitants.

After passing by the castle of *Bróxmouth*, embosomed with lofty trees, about a mile from the town, the stranger arrives at his first stage in *Dunbar*. This place is one of the neatest in Scotland, and cannot fail to give the southern visitor a favourable impression of Scotland. The country around is finely ornamented with elegant mansion houses, which tend to diversify the rural prospect. Situated on the banks of the ocean, it was soon found necessary to render it a place of sufficient strength to repel the eastern invaders. The rockiness of the coast, however, deprived it of an harbour, until the famous *Oliver Cromwell* began the present one, which is mostly formed out of the solid rock. The trading vessels now frequently delight to rest their wearied keels in the bosom of this harbour, whilst they pour their riches into the populous thriving town. The salting of the herrings caught on this coast, hath here been carried to great perfection. The wealth of the place, and the beauty of the situation, hath raised an handsome burgh; and, during the present war, a large camp hath been formed on the links, which adds greatly to the consumpt of that

place ; but the surrounding fertile country affords plenty.

The castle on the west of the harbour, is a venerable ruin, and standing within the sea-mark, must have been impregnable in these days, when missile weapons were unknown. To this the Earl of *Bothwell* fled, leaving the beautiful unfortunate *Mary* in the possession of the associated Lords at *Carberry-hill*. There is a dreadful large cavern under this castle, where prisoners were confined ; and on one side of the rock are two arches, penetrated by the flowing tide. This place was the scene of many battles and sieges, which will be long famous in the history of the wars between the English and the Scots ; and the adjacent country hath frequently been watered with human blood. In this district, Edward I. defeated *Baliol's* army in 1296 ; and *Oliver Cromwell* routed the Covenanters in 1650. After his defeat at *Bannockburn*, Edward II. made his retreat to the castle of *Dunbar*, and, pursued by the gallant *Douglas*, he escaped to *Berwick* in an open boat.

Taking leave of *Dunbar*, the traveller, hastening to *HADDINGTON*, after being conducted through a fertile and highly cultivated plain, ascends a rising ground of considerable length, on the top of which there is the most commanding prospect. Whilst this forms a contrast to the level tract over which he hath run, it greatly retards his course ; and it is matter of regret, that modern

improvement hath not removed this difficulty, by drawing a road past the Earl of Wemyss's elegant house, in the vicinity of Haddington, to run along that vale, almost in a direct line, until it enter the present road, a little east of Linton. This is the more remarkable, since the London mail runs in this direction.

Descending from this height, the scene is enchantingly pleasant ; and the mind hath not long dwelt upon these beauties, before the sight of Earl Wemyss's lofty and solemn dwelling, standing in a valley, together with the town of HADDINGTON, make their appearance. This town is a royal burgh, contains between two and three thousand inhabitants, possesses a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth ; and the grain-market is so celebrated, as to give laws to all the grain-markets in Scotland. The church is a venerable structure, and appears to be the offspring of the 12th or 13th century. Divine service is performed in the west end, and all the rest lie in ruins. The amiable and learned Dr *Lorimer* is one of the present ministers of that church. Few young men are so matured in literature and mental strength. In the corner of that structure, the family of Maitland have a burying place. Several marble statues of the Dukes of Lauderdale, lying in beds of state, as large as life, are seen in the aisle. JOHN KNOX, the celebrated Scots reformer, was born in this burgh, and the house is still shown in Gifford-gate. During the

siege of the town in 1548, the Parliament convened in the abbey, who consented to Queen Mary's marriage with the Dauphin, and her educating at the Court of France.

When the traveller hath visited the natural and ancient curiosities of Haddington, he directs his course onward to the capital. Here the land becomes more barren and heathy, but the surrounding scene is beautified with several gentlemens seats, and their usual appendages. The road is over the top of a ridge, which gradually reclines on each side, but the sea hath for a considerable time forsaken the view of the stranger. A few miles west of Haddington he passes Gladsmuir Kirk, where Dr ROBERTSON, late Principal of the University of Edinburgh, was once minister, and there composed his history of Scotland, which first attracted the public notice towards that eminent man. "Merit makes fame, and then fame makes merit." For the copy-right of his History of Scotland, he received the sum of 600 l. Sterling, but for his Charles V. 4500 l. This parish also gave birth to the famous GEORGE HERIOT, the founder of the hospital of that name in Edinburgh.

The next village is *Tranent*, where the church exhibits very curious remains of an ancient collegiate church. Here ly the remains of the pious and gallant *Colonel Gardner*, who fell in the battle fought between the King's army and the Rebels in 1745. Sir *John Cope* had the command, and

added nothing to his own reputation, nor to the British glory. The sight of the sea again appears in conjunction with the village of Tranent, and several other villages are seen on the banks of the *Forth*. The ruins of *Seton-house*, that once princely habitation of the *Earls of Winton*, are in this neighbourhood. Descending the height, the traveller reaches the sea-coast a little east of *Musselburgh*.

The sea-coast, from the vicinity of *Musselburgh*, to its southern boundary, between *Innerwick* and *Golbrand's-path*, winds beautifully around with a multitude of alternate projections, retrocessions, promontories, and creeks. This coast is beautified with many thriving villages and elegant country-seats. The populous village of *Prestonpans*, where there are manufactories of salt, stone, and earthen ware; of vitriol, spirit of salts, and glauber salts. The oysters have also, of late, produced much employment and wealth. The villages of *Cockenzie* and *Aberlady* are also upon this coast. Near the latter the *Earl of Wemyss* is erecting a superb house at *Gossford*. Here also stands the elevated village of *Gullion*, and its extensive links, swarming with rabbits, which are caught and sent into the *Edinburgh* market. This village commands one of the finest prospects, and the air is uncommonly salubrious. The village of *Dirleton*, where are seen the romantic ruins of an old castle, lies east of *Gullion*. In this vicinity *Mr Nisbet* has an

elegant house. *North-Berwick* next makes her appearance. Two miles east of North-Berwick are the ruins of *Tantallan Castle*, once a place of great strength, being situated on a high rock, and on three sides enclosed by the sea. This castle was demolished by the Covenanters in 1639. The *North-Berwick-Law* and the *Bass*, tower up in the immediate vicinity of North-Berwick; the latter actually an islet in the sea; the former a conical hill, about half a mile distant from the shore. These rocks tower up nearly equal to the height of between 800 and 900 feet. On the summit of the *Bass* is a spring of fresh water. It is frequented by innumerable flocks of sea-fowls. The solan-geese is not found any where else on the Scottish coasts, save at the *Bass*, the rock of *Aisla*, and the Isle of *St Kilda*.

The London road from Berwick by Dunse, ascending the *Soutra-hills*, also intersects this county, and, in its descent, conveys the traveller through a rich and cultivated tract, where fertility and beauty reign in all their romantic glory. Nor is this quarter barren in elegant mansion-houses. This road unites with the east road at Haddington.

Through the whole of this county, agriculture flourishes with increasing splendour. The fields are, for the most part, well divided and inclosed. The tillage is skilful. Manures of the most fertilizing qualities, lime, marle, dung, sea-sleech, are spread in sufficient abundance, and at proper

times, upon the arable grounds. A suitable diversity of crops ; grasses, turnips, pulse, potatoes, oats, wheat, and barley, are successfully cultivated. Haddington presents one of the best markets for grain, that are to be found in the south of Scotland. The great and the cross-roads are sufficiently numerous ; and, by continual repairs, are kept in good condition. The sea-ports of *Dunbar* and *North-Berwick*, as well as the passages on the one hand to England, and on the other to Edinburgh, afford ready opportunities for importing and exporting whatever cannot be advantageously bought or sold at the ordinary markets within the county. Black cattle are brought from the breeding districts ; are fattened here in autumn through winter and in the spring, and are sold to butchers at very high prices. This county itself, and the contiguous parts of *Mid-Lothian*, afford, for fuel, a great abundance of excellent pit-coal. Sheep are fed in the upper parts of the county in great flocks. Even in the lower parts, they are fattened in smaller flocks.

Many ruins, both ecclesiastical and military, indicate that the ancient was equal to the modern fame of this county. The burgh of Haddington presents a multitude of eminently curious and interesting remains of antiquity. *Black-castle-hill*, towards the south-east extremity of the shire, exhibits the remains of an ancient *Anglo-Saxon* or *Danish* encampment. The ruins of *Seton-house*,

towards its north-west limit, have been but lately razed, to make way for a fine modern edifice, newly erected upon their site. The ancient castle of *Yester*, famous in old *Scotish history*, still exhibits its massy ruins at some small distance from the modern house of *Yester*.

Many persons, distinguished in arms and in arts, have been natives of this county. Dr JOHN WITHERSPOON, president of the College of New Jersey, and Dr CHARLES NISBET, president of the College of Carlisle, in America, were both natives of this county. HUGH GIFFORD, a baron famous in the ancient history of Scotland, inhabited the ancient castle of *Yester*. That illustrious patriot and orator, ANDREW FLETCHER, was proprietor of the estate of *Salton*. BURNET, bishop of *Salisbury*, to whose literary merits the present age appears averse from doing justice, was once minister of the parish of *Salton*. HEPBURN, who commanded the gallant *Scotish Brigade* in the service of the great GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, went from the county of *Haddington*. BLAIR, author of that singularly popular poem, *The Grave*, was minister of *Athol-Stanford*; and his successor in that office was JOHN HOME, the author of the *Tragedy of Douglas*.

THE COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

THE extremities of Northumberland and Cumberland, in England, form the east and south lines of this county. The west line is bounded by the counties of Dumfries and Selkirk. And the county of Berwick is situated on the north side. Its greatest length and breadth are about 30 miles; but the form is very irregular, and in some places but a few miles broad.

This county is subdivided into two districts, known by the names of *Teviotdale* and *Liddisdale*. The former contains the north-east part of the county, and the latter contains the south-west. The parishes are thirty in number, and the whole population about 28,655 souls. The north and west parts are generally mountainous, and the south and east are generally plain and fertile. The soil in the more fertile parts is a deep loam, upon a gravelly bottom; and these places are generally along the banks of the rivers which glide in this territory. The mountainous parts are of a light and gravelly soil, and there natural barrenness struggles to retain its possession in opposition to the fertilizing hand of agriculture.

The English traveller entering Scotland by the village of *Coldstream*, skirts along the south-west

angle of Berwickshire ; and, after a run of about ten miles, enters the county of ROXBURGH, and the parish of *Edenham* or *Ednam*. This part is uncommonly fertile and pleasant, and in a state of high cultivation, the land renting two and three pounds Sterling per acre. Here indeed there is a resemblance of the Garden of Eden, from whence it is highly probable that it received its name. *Ham* is a corruption of *Home*, which is a name usually given to a low fertile spot of ground. Hence *Edenham*, or the best part of Eden ground. Was that venerable spot watered with a river provided of Heaven for that express purpose? So is this enchanting spot watered with the flowing Tweed. This village had also the honour to give birth to the celebrated THOMSON, the author of the *Seasons*, whose father was the second minister in this place after the Revolution. A respectable meeting of noblemen and gentlemen annually assemble at *Ednam-bill* to celebrate the birth-day of that poet ; and it is proposed to erect a statue to his memory. The vicinity is likewise adorned with the neat town of *Smallholm* and its venerable Tower.

During the progress of the stranger, and whilst he is revolving in his mind, whether to give the preference to England or Scotland, for beauty and fertility, his attention is attracted by the appearance of the beautiful and populous village of KELSO, accompanied with the rivers *Tiviot* and *Tweed*.

The river Tiviot originates in the mountains of *Selkirk*, adjoining to this county, in the south-west corner, and descends almost through the centre of the county, pleasantly winding along through extensive and luxuriant vales, visiting many beautiful seats, and watering many verdant pastures. Along the banks of this river, is beheld an endless varied rural scene, whilst its watery treasures are greatly increased by the tributary streams which occasionally descend from the surrounding hills. Taking leave of this rural journey, the Tiviot rests its wearied head into the bosom of the gallant Tweed, near the village of Kelso. The *Tweed* originates in the northern part of the county of *Peebles*, its banks are adorned with fine hanging woods, and in various parts with rocky precipices. The scene through which it flows is so enchantingly diversified, that the traveller can scarcely forbear exclaiming,

"How sweet are the banks of the Tweed."

Situated at the confluence of these two rivers, and in a smiling paradise of beauty and fertility, few places can exceed *Kelso* in elegant rural beauty. The high road from London passes through it, by a fine bridge over the river, consisting of six arches, 90 feet above the level of the sea. This is a neat and populous village, containing above 3500 inhabitants. It, however, hath not the honour of a royal burgh, but is a burgh of barony,

under the jurisdiction of a Bailiff appointed by the Duke of *Roxburgh*. It originated under the protection of the *Abbey of Kelso*, founded by David I. This abbey anciently possessed very extensive estates in this part of the country, and was the parent of that cultivation and industry, which first adorned this part of the country. The situation of this village is not only pleasant, but it is built with elegance of taste. Several long streets meet at the square of the market-place, and many handsome dwellings adorn that square. The markets and fairs are abundantly supplied, and well frequented. There is a considerable retail trade for the supply of the adjacent country, and for the disposal of the produce of their fertile lands. Bread, malt-liquors, leather, shoes, woolen and linen cloths, are manufactured to a considerable annual amount. An agreeable and convenient situation, invites to erect the village; and, if fertility reigns in the adjacent country, then the mechanic is supplied with the means of subsistence, for which he repays the husbandman with the fruits of his industry. Hence the produce of a luxuriant valley finds a ready and good market at home, which otherwise might be sought in vain at a distance. But the riches and accommodations of this place would be greatly increased, if a canal was cut through the plain, which reaches from the sea at Berwick to this village. The advantages which would accrue to an inland country destitute

of coal and lime, are exceedingly obvious ; and the enterprising spirit and wealth of the gentlemen in that neighbourhood, it is hoped, will induce them to effect such a desirable improvement.

Fleurs, a magnificent villa of the Duke of Roxburgh, stands within a short distance from Kelso. Near to this, upon a lofty *know*, once stood the ancient castle of *Roxburgh*, famous in the history of Scotland, as the scene of mortal contention between the Scots and the English ; from the siege of which, James I. in vain abruptly retired, in order to escape the impending storm of conspiracy ; and before which James II. unhappily perished, by the bursting of a cannon, in 1460.

From Kelso to *Hawick*, situated upon the river *Tiviot*, nearly in the centre of the county, there is one of the finest roads, and the most beautiful prospects, upon the banks of that river. Passing along this road, the traveller is delighted with the view of gentlemens seats, adorned with thriving plantations and pleasure-grounds, planned with singular taste. The flowing river, the verdant vales, the towering hills, and the combined rural scenery, afford the richest entertainment to the admirer of natural beauty.

One of the great roads from London, enters this county at *Lumsden*. At this village the road divides, and one directs its course by *Jedburgh* to the capital of Scotland, and the other by *Hawick*. Journeying along the road towards Jedburgh, the

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traveller soon meets with the river *Jed*, from whence Jedburgh receives its name, and he accompanies this river until he arrives at that town. The banks of this river abound with spacious caverns, which were the strong-holds or lurking places of the ancient border-warriors. JEDBURGH is a royal burgh, standing on the banks of the Tiviot, in a pleasant glen, containing about two and three thousand inhabitants. Here county justice is administrated, and the circuit court is held; and there is an excellent market for corn and black cattle. The orchards and gardens are famous for excellent pears, the annual value of which is calculated at about 300*l.* Sterling. On the west side of the river, is beheld the ruins of an abbey founded by King David, part thereof is used as a parish church, in which the learned, ingenious, and elegant SOMERVILLE, the historian, presently officiates.

Taking leave of the beauties of Jedburgh, new beauties present themselves. Rivers meandering amid vales are naturally so beautiful, that art can scarcely improve their features by any ornaments that she hath power to superinduce. If any thing can add to this beauty, it is the embracing of two rivers, in the view of verdant fields and magnificent country seats. Such is the favour conferred on the traveller from Jedburgh, who hath only to run a few miles, when he beholds, in one prospect, the elegant villa of *Mount Tiviot*, belonging to the Marquis of *Lothian*, and the

mingling of the streams of the *Tiviot* and the *Yed*. Nor hath he proceeded far, when he beholds a similar view in the union of the river *Ale* with the *Tiviot*, in company with the splendid house of *Ancrum*. Nor are the banks lessened either in beauty or fertility; and extensive parks and plantations add much to the improving beauty of this quarter. Here also the fine ruins of the *Abbey of Dryburgh*, near which the Earl of *Buchan* has built a neat modern house, merit a visit from a stranger. In this neighbourhood stands *St Boswell's*, the scene of an annual fair, celebrated in the month of July, for sheep, black cattle, horses, and linen-cloth; one of the principal fairs in Scotland. The sales on this day are estimated about eight or ten thousand pounds.

The next remarkable place is the flourishing manufacturing village of *Melrose*, where agriculture is making rapid progress, and greatly improving the rough face of the country. The noble remains of the *Abbey of Melrose* stand upon the *Tweed*, and was probably the first in the south of Scotland. It is said to have been founded by *David the First*, in 1136, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*. Situated near the border, it often suffered from hostile invasion, and often mitigated its furies. Part is still used as a church, and what remains is 258 feet in length, and 138 in breadth, and the circumference 944. The south window is 24 by 16; the east 54½ by 15½; the

steeple 74, but the spire is gone. A gentleman, lately viewing these ruins, was desired, by the person who conducted him, to take his station at the south-east corner, and turning his back to the abbey, view it through between his feet. The effect was truly astonishing; the defects of the ruins were but slightly perceived, and the whole assumed a beautiful appearance, not easily described; nor could the cause of this strange effect be ascertained. Perhaps the light, falling upon the eye, in some manner inverted, may be the cause.

This abbey contains the dust of many eminent men. It is said that *Alexander* the Second was interred under the great altar, *JAMES* Earl of *Douglas*, whose fall in the battle of *Atterburn* in 1388 is lamented in the celebrated ballad of *Gbevy Gbace*, was buried here with great external pomp. The situation of this abbey is romantically pleasant, being seated on the *Tweed*, shaded with ancient trees, above which wave the venerable ruins, and the three summits of *Eildon hills*. These consist of three conic tops; upon the top of the north one are the vestiges of a Roman camp, well fortified, with a fosse of one and a half mile in circumference; and there are also several other camps in the neighbourhood connected with military roads. The west top is 1310 feet above the level of the sea.

About a mile down the river, is the ancient station of *Melrose*, said to be the first abbey of the

Culdees, founded in 664, now reduced to a single house, standing upon a promontory which commands a beautiful prospect down the Tweed. This river, gliding along, visits many old buildings or castles, the abode of ancient border warriors. The *Littledden*, a round tower on a cliff above the river, formerly a border-house of the *Kers*. Two miles above stands *Bimerside*, the ancient family-seat of *Haig*.

The division of the London road that leads from *Lumsden* to *Hawick*, passes through a very romantic scene. Here *Minto Tower*, around which the Tiviot winds with a haughty curve, standing on a rugged rock, is beheld. The scenery about *Hawick*, is composed of rocks clothed with wood, diversified with cataracts and bridges. To the south is beheld two high conical hills, called *Maiden-paps*, adjoining to the famous range of *Cheviot* hills, which, from Northumberland, invade this county. *HAWICK* is an ancient burgh of barony, now independent of the Lord of erection, containing about 3000 inhabitants, and enjoying the benefit of a flourishing trade, in carpets, stockings, inkle, thick cloth, and a considerable commercial intercourse with England. In this district there are numerous extensive sheep walks, and large store farms. From the mountains of *Liddisdale*, originates the river *Liddel*, which flows in a southern direction, conveying its waters to augment the *Esk*, and thence to pour them into the

Solway-Firth, on the western side of the island. The aspect of the country is here upon the whole mountainous, and the soil not very fertile; the want of wood also adds to the barrenness of the prospect; but industry and agriculture are begun greatly to improve the rough face of nature. Sheep constitute the principal article of the farm stock; excellent ewe-milk cheeses are made; great attention is paid to the breed, to the wool, and to the general management of sheep. The farmers are become very opulent, and their treasures are filled with the annual sales out of the flocks. The surrounding rural beauties of this county, hath more than once tuned the pipe of the shepherd. *Tweedside* is one of the simplest and sweetest of our ancient melodies. *Gala-water* is also elegant and pleasant; and Dr ARMSTRONG, who was a native of this county, celebrates the beauties of *Liddel*, in his poem on Health. The highest of the mountains, are *Millenwood-fell* and *Windbead*, each more than 2000 feet above the sea. Here is a natural bridge over the river *Blackburn*, a very singular curiosity. The water hath paved a way through the rock of 31 feet wide, leaving the rock in the form of an arch, 2 feet 4 inches thick, to unite the hills on each side with one another. The length of the bridge is 55 feet, and the breadth 10.

It was generally through Roxburgh that the English made their hostile excursions into Scot-

land; here, therefore, were innumerable gallant feats of arms atchieved. Various relics of roads and camps, remain to prove that this was once possessed by the Romans. And there are others which mark, that it hath been the scene of Anglo-Saxon power, and Anglo-Saxon warfare. Besides those eminent men already mentioned, Sir JOHN PRINGLE, eminent as a physician and a philosopher; ELLIOT, the conqueror of *Thurot*; and Lord HEATHFIELD, the illustrious defender of *Gibralter*, were natives of this county. A long list of other illustrious names, great in arms, or arts, or sciences, might here be cited to celebrate its honour.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK.

THIS county of Selkirk, is bounded to the south-west, the south, and the south-east, by the shires of Dumfries and Roxburgh. Roxburgh forms also its direct eastern boundary. At the north-east, it meets the confines of Berwick. The counties of Edinburgh and Peebles are contiguous with it, toward the north, the west, and the north-west. Its greatest length is about 20 miles, its greater breadth little more than 10. There are seven parishes, and about 4400 inhabitants.

Almost the whole surface of this county is mountainous. It was anciently one extended forest, reaching to Jedburgh, and the very verge of the Cheviot-hills. This forest was the scene of numerous hostile encounters between the Scots and the English; and its Scottish inhabitants were distinguished as the best archers, and the bravest men in the kingdom. The woods have been long since destroyed; and the hills, being still unadorned by culture, present in many places an aspect of the bleakest and most naked desolation; these hills exalt themselves, here and there, to an extraordinary elevation, some are always green, others crown and heath covered. Of *Blackhouse* heights,

the loftiest point has been found by measurement, to be 2570 feet above the level of the sea; *Peat-law* is 1964 feet, the *Three Brethren* 1978, *Etterick-pen* 2200.

The river *Tweed* enters this county in sight of the seat of Lord *Elibank*, and crossing it in an easterly direction, is enriched by many tributary streams, which descend from the naked rugged hills of *Caddon-head*. Not far from the place where the waters of *Yala* become one with the *Tweed*, stands the village of *Galashiels*, now a considerably prosperous village containing nearly 600 inhabitants. Situate on the borders of *Berwickshire*, and on the banks of the *Gala*, one of those tributary streams which fall into the *Tweed*, situate in a pastoral county, it has become the seat of a woollen manufacture. This manufacture mainly consists of coarse cloths, which are made into great coats and dress for the peasantry: On this account it is more likely to be permanently beneficial. All the inhabitants of the village, and its neighbourhood for the most part, are spinners and weavers, or employed in some part of industry dependent on the woollen manufacturer, and subservient to his purposes. Beside the weavers, there are a few skimmers and tanners, and a few joiners, who act as mill-wrights, loom and wheel-wrights, and cabinet-makers. Besides its own markets, this county has a reasonably near access to those

of Northumberland and Cumberland, but particularly to those of Edinburgh and Berwick.

Near to this village stands the house of *Gala*, sheltered with wood, and about a mile above is seen the Tower of *Torwoodlie*, now prostrate on the ground. On an eminence at the side of the river there is an elegant modern house, and the plantations, the gardens, the pleasure-grounds, and the cultivated field, form an agreeable contrast to the sterility of the adjacent hills.

In this county are two remarkable lakes, called *St Mary's Loch* and the *Loch of the Lows*. These originate among the mountains. From the former of these originates the *Yarrow*, which, together with the *Etterick*, after innumerable meanderings across the county, and after uniting their streams, at length disappear in the *Tweed*. The winter rains and sudden thaws, tearing away the earth from the sides of the hills, thus continually accumulate a new depth of soil in the glens and vales, upon the banks of these rivers; and hence, wherever the ground is at all arable, it is for the most part distinguished by uncommon fertility.

This county is one of the most inconsiderable in Scotland, either in extent of property or population. The only burgh in the county is SELKIRK, which is situate at the junction of the *Yarrow* and the *Ettrick* rivers, both of which fall into the bosom of the *Tweed* about a mile and a half below this town. This burgh is of great anti-

quity; has from its origin been a royal burgh; was famous in the ancient wars between the Scots and the English for the gallantry and hardy valour of its burgesses; and in reward of their services, enriched by extensive grants of lands from the sovereign; lands of which a part still remains to the burgh and its inhabitants. The number of its inhabitants is about 1000 souls. Many of them subsist by the cultivation of small fields of a few acres each, which they hold in lease, or in feu from the burgh. An inkle-manufactory, employing about 50 hands, has for some time subsisted here; there is also a tannery; and it would seem the manufacture of shoes, for sale at distant markets, must have once prevailed here, for the *Souters of Selkirk* are celebrated in song.

The management of animal stock, flocks and herds, is the general employment of the inhabitants of this shire: their sheep are the capital branch of their farm-stock: these are either of that small, hardy, coarse-wooled race, which are the most common throughout Scotland; or of that large breed, bearing finer wool, which have been, within these few last years, eagerly introduced into this county from the Cheviot hills. The sheep of the whole county may be about 40,000; but so small a proportion does the low ground bear to that which is mountainous, that, in the severe storms of winter, the shepherds are often obliged to retire with their flocks, for forage and

shelter, into Annandale. The cows and oxen are also considerably numerous; and this is for these rather a breeding than a fattening county. Yet the farmers of Selkirkshire, being not disadvantageously situate in regard to markets, have hence been induced to purchase in cattle from the northern counties of this kingdom, which, after a year or two's feeding, they are enabled to sell at very good profit for slaughter. The grain annually raised is, at most, not more than adequate to the internal demands of the inhabitants.

In ancient times, when wholly overgrown with wood, it was penetrated by the vigilant valour and the hardy toil of the *Romans*. It became a part of the territories of the *Northumbrian Anglo-Saxon*. It was a thick, almost inaccessible forest, at the time when the English contended against WALLACE and BRUCE, in order to make themselves Lords of the freedom of Scotland. It became the possession of the illustrious house of DOUGLAS, in consequence of being won from the English by JAMES, the *Good Earl of Douglas*, the companion and best friend of ROBERT BRUCE. It was forfeited to the Crown upon the ruin of the *Douglasses*, in the reign of James the Second. The bravest warriors from the burgh of *Selkirk*, to the number of an hundred, followed James the Fourth to *Flowden-field*, and there perished with their royal master. James the Fifth rewarded the burgesses of Selkirk by a new grant of lands

to a considerable effect. The famous air of the *Flowers of the Forrest*, was composed to celebrate the valour which the Selkirk men had displayed, and the loss they had sustained at *Flowden*. Since that period, Selkirk has always been a pastoral county: its inhabitants have been gallant, loyal, honest, and industrious. Its situation in the middle of the country, and the mountainous nature of its surface, have prevented it from receiving all that benefit which it otherwise might have received from the agricultural improvements of some of the counties adjacent. MARY SCOTT, the *Flower of Yarrow*, is celebrated among its beauties. ANDREW PRINGLE Lord *Achnoer*, was a man qualified to do it honour, as an orator, a lawyer, and a statesman. A Colonel RUSSEL of *Asbysteel*, who served with great gallantry under Sir *William Draper*, in the expedition against the *Philippine Isles*, was a modern warrior, not unworthy of the ancient heroes of *Selkirk*.

COUNTY OF PEEBLES.

THIS county is bounded on the north and north-east by that of Edinburgh; on the south by Dumfries-shire; on the west by the county of Lanerk; on the east by the county of Selkirk. Its greatest length may be nearly 30 miles: Its greatest breadth about 20. The parishes are 19 in number, and there are meeting-houses belonging to different denominations. The whole population is about 9590.

This county, like the adjacent county of Selkirk, is over its whole surface mountainous. Deep vales, winding streams, gloomy morasses, and broad spreading moors, occasionally intervene between the towering hills. The *Tweed*, taking its rise from the height of *Crawford-muir*, within the contiguous confines of Lanerkshire, descends through a great part of this county for a while in a northern direction, afterwards in a direction turning streight toward the east; the *Lyne*, a meaner stream, arising from the north-west, runs to the south-east, till it falls into the *Tweed* nearly at the point where this last river alters the direction of its current from the north to the east. Many smaller streams, arising from different heights within the county, or on its confines, dis-

charge their waters, after various lengths of course, into the Lyneor the Tweed. Amidst these streams, the country rises every where into mountains, which, towards the south-west, are elevated to a vast height. *Broadlaw* and *Hart-fell*, two of the loftiest summits on the extreme border of the county, are about 2800 feet above the level of the sea. Sometimes the soil of these hills is clayey, and they are covered to the very summit with verdant groves: In other instances, the craggs jut out above, and brown heath overspreads the lower parts of the mountain's surface. In its course from the height of the southern mountains, the Tweed presents, for many miles, beautiful, but very narrow, arable banks; and from its banks on each side, the hills tower up, leaving no arable ground, except on the very verge of the river. Here, however, the soil is very rich and fertile. The innumerable windings of the river, too, with the projections and retrocessions of the bases of the hills, here and there skirted with wood, present a delightful variety of rural scenes, wildly romantic, and endlessly diversified. Towards the north and east, the features of the country are here and there softened: The hills subside; broader vallies intervene; the Tweed assumes new majesty as it flows along; and cultivation displays greater efficacy, and subdues the native wildness and rugged barrenness of the land. The river affords trout and salmon in great plenty. On the hills,

wild fowl and hares are numerous. Foxes now and then prey upon the sheep; and meaner vermin at times devour the poultry. Coal and limestone abound in the north of the county; likewise beautiful red sand-stone. Lead ore has been found, but not in veins sufficiently rich to promise a suitable return for the expence of mining.

The great road from England by Dumfries and Moffat, passes through this county, and, at a place called *Crook*, it divides into two, the one directing its course to Peebles, and the other to the capital, by *Broughton*, *Linton*, and *Noble-house*. *Broughton* is a neat village of recent erection, situate at some distance south-west from Peebles, and at a still greater distance south from Linton. It was rebuilt in its present neatness and beauty by the late *James Dickson*, Esq. of Edrom, and proprietor of the lands of *Broughton*, after the fashion of villages which he had seen in England. It contains, however, only about 100 inhabitants: There are artisans, labourers, carriers, and a petty innkeeper. The great road between Edinburgh and Dumfries by Moffat, passes through this county on its western side. To the east it is intersected by the highway between Edinburgh and Selkirk.

Here the scene is wild and romantic, not much calculated to afford pleasure to the Southern stranger. Here are, however, a few gentlemen's

seats, which, with their appendages, form a striking contrast to bleak muirs which surround.

The road by Peebles is equally romantic and bleak, and few natural beauties appear. The town of PEEBLES is the only burgh in this county, and is of great antiquity: It contains about 1500 inhabitants. Woollen, linen, and cotton manufactures; a brewery; the cultivation of the burgh lands; retail merchandize, and servile rustic labours, afford to these inhabitants their principal means of sustenance; the fishing of the river supplies excellent salmon. There are still several vestiges of some ancient religious houses, which appear to have been, at their erection, the first beginnings of its occupancy as a seat for human inhabitants. JAMES I., a monarch distinguished for his talents in music and poetry, has celebrated a festive occasion of rural sports and merriment, in that well known poem in the ancient Scottish dialect, "*Peebles at the Play.*"

The ancient burgesses of Peebles, like those of Selkirk, were eminently brave in war, and loyal to their sovereign.

The romantic ruins of *Nidpath Castle*, often admired and celebrated, embosomed in wood, overlooks this venerable burgh. A few miles below, stands the *Castle of Horsburgh*.

The road from Selkirk enters this county below *Inverleithen*, and passes by *Peebles*. Entering this county by that road, the most romantic scene

opens upon the view. The entry is between two hills along the banks of the Tweed. Near the extremity of this county, where the adjoining hills are only prevented from embracing, by the intervening of the Tweed, the *Leitben* water unites her purling streams with those of the Tweed. And no sooner hath the southern stranger contemplated the grandeur of these united natural beauties, when, casting his eyes around, the house and plantations of the *Pirn* appear on the one side, and the old mansion of *Traquair* peeps out among the ancient plantations on the other side. Description fails to delineate the natural beauties of this place. The hill of *Glumscheugh* is about 2200 feet high, and *Minchmoor* about 2000, both standing in this neighbourhood. Nor hath the traveller passed far on, when the thriving village of *Innerleitben* appears, adorned with a large house for a manufactory of woollen cloth, carried on with considerable activity. This village is rapidly acquiring fame, by means of a mineral well, beneficial in scorbutic and cutaneous eruptions. Between this place and *Peebles*, the route is exceedingly pleasant and romantic. Mantled over with lofty hills, the *Tweed* flowing along in curvilinear beauty, the neat mansion-house, the cleanly farm-house, the woody grove, the fertile haugh, the cultivated corn field, and the elevated sheep walks, all conspire to gratify the traveller.

The stranger, after visiting *Peebles*, directs his course towards the capital, through a road little inferior in romantic beauty. Scarcely has he parted with the Tweed when he joins *Eddleston* water, along the banks of which, a most interesting series of the richest and most pleasingly diversified scenes, are exhibited: The sloping hills, on one side, the towering mountains on the other, and the country seat sheltered with wood, here and there making their appearance. The verdant low grounds, and the occasional cultivated fields, diversify and enrich this scene.

The village of *Eddleston*, situated in the vicinity of an elegant country house, where is seen one of the most lofty and beautiful avenues of trees, adds greatly to the rural elegance. Leaving this village, and hastening to the capital, the scene gradually becomes barren and moorish to the extremity of the county. When about to leave this barren tract, in a lofty eminence, the county of *Edinburgh*, shining in all her dignified and improved splendour, ushers in upon the view, forming a striking contrast to the moorish region. The human mind delights in variety, therefore this diversity becomes agreeable. The present is a mingled scene. Joy succeeds to sorrow. Prosperity to adversity.

The management of sheep, is the principal occupation of the farmers of this county. Their sheep flocks are numerous; the farms extensive;

Edinburgh and England afford markets; the breeding and the feeding of sheep for sale, is therefore prosecuted here with extraordinary diligence, skill and success. With the management of sheep, they connect that of black cattle. These are reared on the same food, and are commonly sold at the same markets. Cultivation, too, begins to spread her reign still more and more extensively over these mountains. In various places, on the shelving declivities of the northern hills, and in the intermediate vales, taste has formed the most interesting ornamented grounds, and industry has for some time exercised a skilful and enriching agriculture. The elevation of the county renders the season usually late, at which the crops are found to be ripe for the sickle. But, if late, these crops are nevertheless of a vigorous growth, and afford a plentiful return to the sower.

Besides those already mentioned, the house of *Oliver*, the seat of *Thomas Tweedie*, Esq.; the enchantingly sequestered villa of *Polmood*, the fine seat of *Mr Carmichael of Skirling*; and many other villas, beautiful both in structure and situation, adorn this county. But it contains, particularly, a multitude of ruinous castles and forts; from which it should seem, that the shire of Peebles was anciently the first scene towards the middle marchès, where the Scots endeavoured, at all times, to make a firm stand against English invasion;

and that the intermediate forests of Jedburgh and Selkirk, were often left almost desolate, as a sort of middle ground between the two hostile nations. Vestiges of antiquity are also traced in this county, which shew the Romans to have penetrated through this part of Scotland. There are others, which evince it to have been in the possession of the Anglo-Saxons. The admirer of the milder features of the scenery of Switzerland, and of the Northern Highlands of Scotland, ought eagerly to gratify himself by a survey of the scenery on these banks of the Tweed.



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COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

THE county of Edinburgh, dignified by containing the capital city of Scotland, is situate between $59^{\circ} 39'$ and $55^{\circ} 59'$ of northern latitude, between $2^{\circ} 36'$ and $3^{\circ} 33'$ of western longitude. Its form is nearly that of an oblique angled triangle, truncated at the oblique angle. The Frith of Forth forms its northern boundary. The counties of Haddington and Berwick, are its boundaries towards the east; and those of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark, meet its southern confines. Linlithgow, or West Lothian, bounds it on the north-west; and on the west it is bounded by Lanerk. Its mean length, from east to west, may be about 24 miles; its mediate breadth, measured from north to south, about 15 miles; the measurement of its whole area about three hundred thousand acres.

The parishes are about 40 in number, the whole population about 130,000.

The southern corner of this county is mountainous. *Gala* water intersects this district. The *Morefoot* hills skirt its extremity, and where their elevation is loftiest, rise to the height of 1850 feet above the level of the sea. From these mountains, the level of the county continues to subside,

towards the north-east shore ; towards the west, the extension of the same range of hills, after admitting the intervention of some wide moors and descending vales, exhibits the celebrated ridge of the *Pentland hills*, rising at their greatest height, about 1600 feet above the level of the sea. Onwards still further to the west, new vales intervene, and new hills arise. On the foreground of the scene in the vicinity of the capital, many insulated mounts tower up to a wondrous height, sometimes single and solitary, at other times lengthened into a ledge of rocky heights. *Arthur's Seat*, and *Salisbury Craigs*, present such images of savage wildness, of the desert grandeur of unoccupied nature, of wilderness and solitude, as are rarely to be seen elsewhere in the midst of such a profusion of the riches of cultivation, or of a population so numerous, and seated so closely around. *Blackford*, *Craiglockhart*, *Corstorphin hills*, the rock on which *Edinburgh Castle* is seated, are all heights of the same character. The *Esk*, the *Leith*, and the *Almond*, are the rivers descending from the interior hills, into which all the inferior streams here and there fall, and which convey the superfluous water into the *Firth of Forth* ; that Firth divides this county from the coast of Fife.

The general aspect of the county is exceedingly interesting. Naturally, as it should seem, the interior parts have been uncommonly bleak and

wild. But cultivation, and the advantages of wealth, which this county derives from its capital, have spread beauty and fertility over the bosom of morasses; have reared noble villas, and laid out enchanting pleasure grounds, on the sides of the wildest hills; have created soil, and called forth the most generous energies of vegetation, on spots which might have been thought doomed to barrenness. The rivers, in their course towards the sea, wind through scenes of singular beauty or romantic wildness. The *Esk*, particularly, is famous for the beauties of its banks; the *Leith*, and the *Almond*, present many landscapes equally interesting. Even the smaller streams which fall into these, exhibit a multitude of scenes, in their respective courses, naturally so beautiful, that all the powers of English gardening could hardly adorn them by any new embellishments.

Agriculture is the branch of husbandry chiefly prosecuted in this county. Much of the land in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh is laid out in gardens, the produce of which is destined for the markets. Roots, pulse, greens, cabbages, salad-herbs, form a considerable part of the produce of these gardens: of fruits, too, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, apples, pears, cherries, plumbs, even grapes, nectarines, and peaches, are cultivated with great industry and success, for the markets of Edinburgh. Of those fields again which are cultivated, not with the spade, but in the or-

dinary way of tillage, with the plough, the cultivation and the appearance are scarcely inferior to those of the garden. Potatoes are raised in great quantities for the Edinburgh markets. Wheat, barley, and oats, are the grains chiefly cultivated. Cows and oxen, sheep and swine, are also fattened in considerable quantities in these environs. As you retire backwards from Edinburgh and the sea-coasts, the culture and the decoration of the county become still less and less curiously exact. The agriculture becomes somewhat more irregular in its management ; and the produce of the county, and the wealth accumulated upon it, appear sensibly diminished. But still, even towards its wildest and remotest extremities, it continues to bear the features of a county enriched by the vicinity of the sea, and by containing the capital city of Scotland. All the domesticated animals on the farms of the county are of the best qualities, but they are a mixed race, imported from all parts of the kingdom.

The great roads intersect this county in all directions, hastening to the capital, as the lines of a circle to its centre. Nor can it easily be described how commanding and grand the view which the stranger obtains of this flourishing capital, and its surrounding beauties, in whatever direction he approaches. On the summit of *Soutra-hill*, in the south-east corner, which rises 1000 feet above the sea, the English traveller is con-

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strained to exclaim with wonder, when he beholds the extended and luxuriant prospects. The three Lothians, in all their cultivation, fertility, and glory; the Frith of Forth, in all her solemn grandeur, covered with the gallant sails of commerce; and the sable hills of Fife, lying beyond the Forth, terminating the landscape.

Posting forward, the scene improves with great rapidity. The first place worthy of notice, is the village and *Castle of Crichton*. This castle is a very venerable and magnificent structure, built by Chancellor *Crichton*, joint guardian with the Earl of Callander to James II. During the days of Crichton it was levelled to the ground by *William* Earl of Douglas, but again rebuilt; and part of this new building is remarkably elegant.

After a pleasant run of a few miles, the traveler arrives at *Dalkeith*, a burgh of barony of considerable magnitude. In the immediate vicinity of this town, within a spacious park, stands the princely seat of the *Duke of Buccleugh*. This lofty dwelling overlooks the river *Esk*, the banks of which are adorned with trees, some of which are of considerable size and antiquity. *Dalkeith* is situated in the angle where the North and South *Esk* unite their streams; and, retaining their name, empty into the sea at *Musselburgh*. This burgh is chiefly celebrated for its grain, cattle, and butchers-meat markets: for the first two articles, it presents a better market than even Edin-

burgh: it possesses also some rising manufactures: it has a number of retailing shop-keepers, and some wholesale traders. In this neighbourhood there is a pretty large village, called *Gilmer-ton*, chiefly inhabited by coalliers.

The view which the southern stranger, coming by Berwick, obtains when this county opens to his view, is not so extensive as that obtained from the top of *Soutra-hill*; but is at the same time interesting. The first place worthy of notice is *Musselburgh*, situated at the foot of the hill; the western side thereof washed by the river *Esk*. Over this river there is a very ancient bridge, supposed to be of Roman structure, over which was the march of the Scottish army to the fatal battle of Pinkie, gained by the English in 1547. This village, separated only from *Fisherrow* and *Inveresk* by the river, forms one continued village, favoured with a considerable population, and chiefly supported by fishing, foreign trade, and manufactures. The road from Musselburgh is very pleasant; and when just about to enter the capital, the elegant and commodious barracks, the production of the present war, solicits the attention of the stranger upon the right.

The great road from Selkirk to the capital passes through a bleak and barren muir, where the hand of cultivation and of art, are hastening to display a most beautiful landscape. In this direction ascend the *Pentland-hills*; the highest of

which, *Logan-house-ball*, is 1700 feet above the level of the sea; the east end declines abruptly, and the northern summit is naked, and its rocky brow at a distance appears whitish. In those mountains there are some traces of copper and lead ore. After the stranger passes the Pentland-hills, the scene of cultivation assumes an appearance worthy of the county of Edinburgh.

The prospects which usher in on the view of the traveller hastening to the capital from any quarter, never fail to excite instant admiration. That from Peebles, Glasgow, and the view which the northern inhabitant obtains when crossing the Frith of Forth, are truly enchanting.

Leith is the sea-port suburb of *Edinburgh*. It is a burgh of barony, subject to the authority of the city-government of the capital, to which it is contiguous. It possesses an excellent harbour, and the adjacent roads afford at all times safe mooring for any number of ships, of whatever burden. It is almost of equal antiquity with *Edinburgh*. The ancient parts of its streets and edifices are sufficiently irregular. Towards its exterior parts, it possesses many handsome houses and gardens. A busy and flourishing trade to the *Elbe* and to the *Baltic Sea*; some commercial intercourse with the *West Indies*; a very brisk and extensive traffic with every considerable trading place along the eastern coasts of Scotland and England, are the chief sources of the opulence of

Leith. It has also a diversity of such manufactures as are most naturally connected with navigation. Its glass-works are among the most considerable of its manufacturing establishments: They are skillfully conducted, and afford large returns to the proprietors.

In Leith there are two established churches, and that of South Leith is a large Gothic building of considerable antiquity. There is also an hospital for disabled seamen; and one erected by JAMES III. part of which is employed as an asylum for old women, and part as a grammar-school. Oliver Cromwell fortified the citadel of North Leith, but the restoration of Charles II. destroyed these fortifications. The inhabitants are persuaded that the ghost of *Oliver* sometimes visits his ancient dwelling. A little west from this, a modern battery has been erected to command the approach to the harbour.

EDINBURGH, the capital of this county, and of all Scotland, stands upon three ridges of low-lying hills and on their intermediate vales. What is called the *Old Town* covers the middle ridge, with the shelving declivities on each side; and on the south side, with the bottom below and the rising ascent of the next ridge. Its principal street extends, in a tolerably even line, between east and west. At the western end the *Castle* rises on the insulated hill above. At the eastern extremity, in the hollow at the very foot of the ridge, stands

the Palace of *Holyrood-house*, not yet divested of its ancient splendour. Part of this was erected for a dwelling to James V. The remainder during the reign of Charles II. This palace forms a small square with a court in the centre. In a spacious gallery are suspended the pictures of the kings from FERGUS I. to JAMES VI. The chamber is shown to strangers where *Queen Mary* sat at supper with *Rizzio*, when he was snatched from her side to receive his doom; and the stair where *Rutbven* entered to head that bold enterprize. The Gothic Abbey adjoining to the palace was founded by DAVID I. The ruins thereof only remain, but they are visited because of some of the gloomy curiosities which are presented there.

The Castle, situate on a bold and abrupt rock, was in ancient times deemed impregnable. At present it is a convenient station for foot-soldiers, and of advantage for the reception of prisoners. It hath lately been graced with new barracks; and its works being always kept in good repair make it convenient as a place of refuge and retreat in cases of internal disturbance. The Armoury, and the apartment in which the unfortunate Mary brought forth JAMES VI. in 1566, are the only places shown to visitors. The prospect from the walls opens to the eye of the beholder a delightful scene. The semicircular battery is 510 feet from the level of the sea, and the piazzas of *Holyrood-house* is about 135 feet above that level.

In descending from the *Castle-hill*, the *High Street* opening almost in a streight line, and about an English mile in length, and 85 feet in breadth, is truly spacious.

About a quarter of a mile below the Castle, the street is interrupted by the prison, and several other houses standing in the middle thereof; it hath however been, for some time past, in contemplation to remove these obstructions. Here the venerable Gothic structure of *St Giles* makes her appearance, having four churches under her roof. Above is a lofty square tower, several elegant and slender arches growing out of the square, terminating in a point, and supporting a handsome spire. Adorned with small turrets, it is similar to an imperial crown surrounded with its circlet. This structure formes the north side of the *Parliament Square*. In this square, stands the house where the Scottish Parliament usually assembled, and here the Courts of Justice are still held. The Lords sit in what is called the *Inner-House*, and the Lord Ordinary sits in the *Outer-House*, which, having received considerable recent improvements, and being 122 feet long, and 49 broad, is truly elegant and spacious. The flat above, is occupied by the Court of Exchequer. Below is the Advocates Library, the best collection of books and MSS. in the kingdom. In the centre of the square, is a beautiful equestrian statue of CHARLES II. The ancient *Cross*, over which so many proclamations

have been issued, stood in the High Street, near this place; and the *Royal Exchange*, a very elegant building in a square form, stands on the north side. This cost 31,457 l. Going down the street, the *Tron Church* next attracts attention, of considerably ancient, but lately modernized, in order to add uniformity to that elegant square, called *Hunter's Square*. Here the beautiful and spacious street running over the South and North Bridge, towards the New Town and Leith, passes by the east end of the Tron Church. The new street along the South Bridge excels in modern elegance. On each side splendid shops appear, which are rented at a rate far above any known in this island. The stranger is filled with surprise and admiration, with the large bridge over the *Cowgate*, and the elegance of the *South Bridge Street*, some of the areas of which sold at 100,000 l. per acre. *Can England produce such a fact?* This street leads to the south of the three hills on which the city stands, or to the southern suburbs, where modern elegance is making rapid advances. At the southern extremity of the street, the stranger is struck with admiration, in beholding the magnificent structure of the *New College*, on the right hand, and the *Royal Infirmary* on the left. The Infirmary does honour to the humanity of the nation, proves the source of much medical skill, and relieves many of the afflicted inhabitants of this island. The College rises with a

slow progress, because of the present war; but, when finished, will be worthy of this intelligent nation, and the opulent capital. The University of Edinburgh, has long been famous for diffusing useful knowledge, in the various branches, especially in the medical circle. Among the modern improvements of the southern suburbs, *George's Square* is particularly remarkable, elegantly arranged, spacious, a green plot in the centre, surrounded with handsome houses, and inhabited by those occupying the higher circles of society.

Opposite to the north-west corner, on an elevated station in the midst of a park, stands *Watson's Hospital*, founded in 1738, by a merchant of Edinburgh of that name. This is an elegant building, where a considerable number of the sons of decayed merchants are educated. A little north of this, the beautiful Gothic pile called *Heriot's Hospital*, makes its appearance. This Hospital was founded in 1628, by *George Heriot*, goldsmith to James VI., the annual revenue is between three and four thousand pounds, and it supports and educates one hundred and twenty-five boys. In the vicinity, stands the ancient *Grey Friars Church*, in one of which, the learned, pious, and worthy *Dr John Erskine*, presently officiates. It must greatly surprise the stranger, that the burying ground surrounding this ancient structure, is still so much occupied, when so contiguous to the city.

The *North Bridge*, which unites the Old and New Town, is a noble piece of human invention and industry. At the extremity of the street is found the *Register-office*, a superb and elegant structure, erected to preserve the records of the nation from accidents of fire. In this vicinity stands the *Royal Theatre*, at the eastern extremity of *Prince's Street*. This street excels in beauty and elegant proportion. It stretches almost a mile west, in a straightline, and the front of the houses towards the Old Town, in regular uniformity. About the centre of that street there is a great earthen mound, over a deep marsh, lying between the Old and New Town, 800 feet in breadth, composed of the rubbish dug from the foundations of the new buildings. This forms a convenient passage from the New to the Old Town, and is daily improving, by new accessions. In the north-east corner of the New Town is *St Andrew's Square*, with her uniform and elegant buildings. The combined splendour of this square, on a night of joyful illumination, astonishes and overpowers every beholder. The regularity of this square is agreeably interrupted by the beautiful structure erected by Sir *Laurence Dundas*, now occupied as an *Excise-office*. *George's Street*, in all her spacious magnificence, extends from this square to the west, along the centre of the New Town. Besides the elegant proportion of the houses, this street is adorned by *St Andrew's Church*, with

a lofty spire; on the north side, with the *Physician's Hall* opposite, and the new *Assembly Rooms* a little farther west. This spacious street attracts the attention of the stranger by its grandeur and elegance. *Queen's Street* fronts the north, and is saluted in winter by a cold breeze; but the sight of the river, and the extended prospect, render this one of the noblest streets in the New Town. At the east end of this street, *York Place*, in all her modern elegance, hath arisen out of a green park during the present war. The beauty of this street will be greatly increased when it opens into *Leith-walk*, according to the proposed plan.

A little south, at the east end of *Queen's Street*, stands the *Circus*, a large and commodious building. It is a singular fact, in the history of the human mind, that this house is presently employed for religious worship on Sabbath, and for its own destined purposes during the week.

The *Calton Hill* stands on the east of this, which affords more health to the inhabitants than all the medical aid of the city. A path is cut round this hill, where there is a beautiful and salubrious prospect of the Forth, and the adjacent country. On the summit an *Observatory*, and a *Signal-Post*, to announce the arrival of the enemy. On the south side of the hill, in a level spot, stands the *Bridewell*, for the reception of criminals, provided with all the necessaries of life, with the means of religious instruction, and constrained to labour

at different employments. On part of this hill is a large burying-ground, where many elegant monuments are erected to commemorate departed excellence, or kindred affection. Among these, the tomb of the celebrated historian *Hume*, is very remarkable, which is a round tower in the south-west corner of the field.

Edinburgh is the seat of the courts of justice, of the revenue offices and officers, and of the other general departments in the administration of the British government, peculiar to Scotland, and extends to the whole of Scotland. It possesses also the principal banking-houses which belong to North-Britain: the greatest variety of establishments for public amusements: an university of the most distinguished reputation: excellent public schools: a considerable trade: a great multiplicity of manufactures. It is the centre of correspondence and mutual communication, by the Post-Office, for all Scotland. Having so long subsisted as the capital of the kingdom, it has acquired advantages towards maintaining that superiority of which it cannot soon be deprived. It has subsisted as a royal burgh for at least these five or six centuries. Many of the most remarkable transactions and events in the Scottish history, whether military or civil, have had Edinburgh for the scene in which they took place. Even after all the dilapidations of time, numberless vestiges still remain to bespeak the ancient

augustness of this capital. Its *Castle*, the *Abbey* of the *Halvrude*, its other religious establishments, and the immunities which its citizens soon obtained, were the first means which gave it a being as a city, and exalted its rising prosperity. After it had become permanently the seat of government, from this time its dignity as a capital was established, never to be overthrown.

In the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and in other parts of the county, several family-seats, of both ancient and modern date, serve to adorn the face of the country. Among these, may be mentioned the *Castle* of *Borthwick*, where Bothwell, before the battle of Carberry-hill, took refuge with his fair partner. The house of *Middleton*, surrounded with plantations, with a populous village in the neighbourhood. The splendid dwelling of *DUNDAS*, who inherits his father's fortune and abilities. The elegant structure of *Melville Castle*, where the surrounding prospect is bold and smiling. The house of *Hawthornden*, where dwelt the Historian of the five James's. The caves of Hawthornden are still visited, where the brave ALEXANDER RAMSAY of *Dalbousie*, with a few gallant young heroes like himself, lurked at times, in the reign of David Bruce, while the country was overrun by the English; and from which they used to make those bold and sudden excursions, which dismayed, and annoyed, and routed the invaders, more successfully, than almost any

other enterprises which were about the same time undertaken by the Scots.

The house of *Pennycuik* is greatly admired for its noble apartments, the exterior elegance of its structure, and the beauty and the picturesque features of the ornamented scenery immediately circumjacent. The *Hatton-house*, the late seat of the noble family of Lauderdale, but now the property of Dr Davidson. The ruins of *Craigmillar Castle*, once the seat of royalty, are still worthy of a visit from the stranger. The house of *Dud-dingston*, belonging to the Marquis of *Abercorn*, standing amid beautifully ornamented pleasure-grounds. But the elegant villas in this county are too numerous to narrate. Yet the numerous visitors of *Roslin* would be offended if that place was passed over in silence. Here there is one of the most entire Gothic chapels in Scotland. It was erected about the year 1440. Here also is a castle, the dwelling of the family of *Sinclair*, where the surrounding scene is romantically wild. It is accessible by a high bridge, and overlooks a deep valley clothed with wood. A rapid stream penetrating the rocky channel beneath, and the trees that overshadow the sloping banks, exhibit a view truly picturesque. To a Scotsman, the pleasing and well-known melody of *Roslin Castle*, greatly increases the romantic delight.

Many distinguished warriors, statesmen, and scholars, have been natives of this country. The celebrated DRUMMOND, the historian of the five *Jameses*, possessed the estate and house of *Hawthornden*. JOHN LAW, the author of the famous *Mississippi Bubble*, which arose and burst at Paris during the regency of the Duke of *Orleans*, was born at *Lawrieston*, in the vicinity of Edinburgh. In the Scottish parliaments, while they had a separate existence, and were wont to assemble here, in the courts of justice, on the bench, and at the bar; in the university, and in the pulpits of Edinburgh,—how many illustrious men have shone? Natives of this county have been, in all ages, dispersed through Britain, and over the world; and of an extraordinary number of them, will the names be long indelibly enrolled in the fairest annals of fame.

A volume might be employed in describing the antiquities, the natural, political, and the ecclesiastical history: the agriculture, the arts, the varieties of soil, and stones adopted to the purposes of building, together with the rapid improvements of the capital.

The population of the city of Edinburgh, including its suburbs, is above 100,000 souls,

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COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

THE county of Linlithgow is bounded on the south-east by Edinburgh; on the east, north-east, and north, by the Frith of Forth; on the north-west, the west, and the south, by Stirling and Lanark. Its greatest length from south-west to north-east is about twenty miles: Its greatest breadth may be about twelve miles. The parishes are 14 in number, and the whole population about 18,623.

This is one of the richest counties in Scotland, beautifully diversified by hill and dale, and gentle risings and fertile plains. From its north-east outline it rises with a gradual ascent towards the interior heights of Livingston, Bathgate, and Whitburn. These interior heights are mountainous, uncultivated, or with difficulty and suddenly submitting to cultivation; subject to rains, more frequent and more permanent in their effects than those which vex the lower country; fitter for the purposes of sheep-farming than for those of agriculture; but, even amidst those middle heights, the country of this shire is not of an excessive elevation. The declivities of the hills are in many places sufficiently gentle to admit of tillage: Between the hills there continually inter-

vene lower grounds, of which the soil is rich and the culture easy. The chief disadvantage is, that, by the influence of various causes, the grains are never ripe till late in autumn. The *Almond* runs for a considerable part of its course within this county. It is also watered by a multitude of smaller streams of more obscure names. The aspect of the scenery, as you descend toward the sea-coast, is exceedingly interesting. Woods are not wanting; the level of the country declines gradually; heights, considerably insulated, here and there raise their heads; cultivation every where displays its power; human habitations are numerous, and decent dwellings for men, and not huts like the holes and caves of wild beasts. The prospect towards the Frith is inexpressibly grand and beautiful.

Agriculture, the principal branch of the husbandry in this county, hath advanced to a considerable degree of perfection. Limestone is found in great abundance, and applied as the principal manure. From the sea-shore to the very height of the hills, the tillage is very extensive. Even where grazing, rather than the raising of grain, is the principal object, there it has been found eligible to manure and till the lands, in order to meliorate the sward of grass.

The distilleries; the opportunities for exportation, which the Frith affords; the markets of the great towns, which lie at no considerable distance

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from the confines of this county; and its own internal population, present sufficient occasions for the export and the consumption of its produce. Wheat is cultivated in a smaller proportion than barley or oats. Yet, of all these three species of grain, very large quantities are produced. The *Dairies* are in many places under good management, and afford large quantities of cheese and butter for the market. The cattle are a various race, the produce of different parts of the country, here mixed, and meliorated by rich feeding. The number of the sheep are less considerable in proportion to the black cattle than in other counties where there are less tillage. The divisions and inclosures of the fields; the good condition of the roads; the mode in which the manures are applied; the actual tillage conducted; and the succession of crops, all bespeak that agricultural knowledge and spirit which make husbandry a regular and rational art, founded on principles, and so contributing more than it could otherwise do, to enrich the county.

There are several great roads which pass through this county, both to and from the capital. The road from Edinburgh to the Queensferry, leading towards the northern counties, is a charming ride of about nine miles. Entering the county, besides the rural beauty, the elegant houses of *Craigieball* and *New Saughton* on the left, and the lands of *Barnbogle*, the seat of the *Roseberry* family,

on the right are beheld. The stranger is almost at the river before it makes its appearance, which greatly increases the pleasure of the view by the surprise. He stops at the *Queensferry*, so called because *Matilda*, the queen of *Malcolm Canmore*, first landed in Scotland at this place; others say, because that by this ferry she usually passed from Edinburgh to her palace at Dunfermline. "The country between Stirling and Queensferry," says Mr Penant, "is not to be paralleled for the elegance and variety of its prospects. The whole is a composition of all that is great and beautiful. Towns, villages, seats, and ancient towers decorate each bank of that fine expanse of water the Frith of Forth; while the busy scenes of commerce and rural economy are no small addition to the still life. The lofty mountains of the Highlands form a distant, but august boundary toward the north-west, and the eastern view is enlivened with ships perpetually appearing or vanishing amid the numerous isles."

Queensferry is a royal burgh of considerable population, possessing some manufactures, coasting and foreign trade, derives considerable benefit from the ferry, the fisheries, and the population of the adjacent country. The environs excel in beauty and variety, and never fail to attract the notice of the stranger. About the middle of the passage over the river is the island of Inchgarvy, a bare rock with an old ruin. Here a new battery hath

been erected, admirably formed to guard this narrow pass.

The road which skirts along the side of the river by Hopetoun-house towards *Bo'ness*, is indifferently repaired. The fields are here exceeding fertile, the soil in general being very rich, and in a state of high cultivation. A few miles from Queensferry, stands the noble house of *Hopetoun*, which, on account of its external grandeur, elegant paintings, delightful walks, and fine prospects, never fails to astonish and delight the traveller. It is deemed the second or third, in point of elegance, in the island. The situation is peculiarly favourable. A fine extensive lawn in front, yet so elevated, as to command a view of the ships in Leith roads; the whole Frith, even to North Berwick, variegated with the coast of Fife, ornamented with numberless towns and villages: The back view presents the Forth in the resemblance of an expanded loch, with a variety of hill and dale, which terminate only with the cloud-caped top of *Ben Lomond*. The ruins of the ancient dwelling of the Earls of Linlithgow, are included in the Hopetoun policy, and merit a visit from the stranger. A little below this, is beheld the *Castle of Blackness*, elevated on a neck of land running into the Forth. This castle, in conjunction with the fortification upon Inchgarvy, appear intended to command the passage from Leith to Stirling. This castle is one of those four in Scotland, which, by

the articles of Union, is kept in repair. In the gloomy days of persecution, it served as a state prison to many a worthy man.

Upon this side of the river, some miles west, stands the flourishing village of *Borrowstoness*, containing at least no fewer inhabitants than *Linlithgow*, the principal town in the county. It stands about two miles almost straight north from that ancient burgh. Its coallieries, its traffic, its various manufactures, the advantages it has of late derived from the herring fishery, the custom-house here established, all concur to make it one of the most thriving places contiguous to the Frith of Forth. A canal from *Bo'ness* to *Grangemouth* was begun, but remains unfinished. Near this place, upon the sea-shore, stand the venerable remains of a monastery founded in 1331, by one of the *Dundas* family, for *Carmelite Friars*. It deserves to be mentioned as a piece of singular antiquity, that the present *Dundas* of *Dundas*, has in his possession a written charter granted about the year 1120. This family hath possessed these lands upwards of 700 years. Few of the noble families of Scotland can boast of such ancient possession. This family, from which that of *Arniston* and others are derived, have been traced back to the Saxon Kings of England. In this neighbourhood was born *Dr Wilkie*, the author of the *Epigoniad*, who in his youth cultivated a small farm, struggled with poverty, became minister of *Ratho*,

afterwards Professor of Natural History in St Andrew's, where he died 1773, aged 52. A kind providence, and real genius, will vanquish poverty.

The great road from Edinburgh to Stirling, also affords an agreeable route to the traveller. Scarcely hath he entered this county, when a fine prospect opens upon his view. Here *Foxball* shines in all her elegant neatness. By and by the village of *Kirkliston* appears, where the adjacent fields are well cultivated, yielding luxuriant crops, the soil being either of a strong clay or black mould. Not far from this, is beheld the fine house of *Newliston*, with its extensive plantations and elegantly planned pleasure grounds. The illustrious *Stair*, who as a general, proved himself one of the best disciples of the school of Marlborough, and who, as a statesman, won the famous regent *Duke of Orleans* to ally himself to the house of Hanover, laid out these grounds, and built this house.

In this rout the traveller arrives at LINLITHGOW, the capital town of this county. Its present condition is scarcely equal to what is recorded of its ancient grandeur. It consists of one main street, extending nearly between east and west, skirted on each side by gardens, and leaving several lanes leading out from it amidst the gardens. Its inhabitants are between two and three thousand. It possesses a considerable manufacture of leather and shoes, a brisk business in wool-combing, some

small manufactures of woollens, some tambour manufactories, three breweries, some excellent mills of very ancient erection; and, in its near vicinity, several distilleries, with a bleachfield and printfield. Its famous lake still retains its ancient beauty. Abundance of such fishes as are usually found in the lakes of Scotland, are taken in it. The palace or castle still exists, but in a ruinous state. It was burnt down, so as to be no longer habitable, in the year 1745. Its church is also a fine ancient building. The whole town presents a diversity of remains of antiquity, which bespeak the opulence of its ancient religious establishments, and the advantages which it once derived, from being occasionally the seat of the Scottish Kings.

Strangers are here entertained with the sight of the *chamber* in which MARY Queen of Scots was born, and the window from which the *Earl of Murray*, regent of Scotland, was shot. Linlithgow is also remarkable for the solemn league and covenant being burnt there in 1622. The bridge of Linlithgow also witnessed the battle between the Earls of *Lennox* and *Arran*, during the minority of JAMES V.

There is also a road which intersects this county almost in the centre, leading from Edinburgh to Glasgow, where the scene on either side is truly interesting and diversified. In this direction stands the village of Bathgate, where the adjacent lands compose part of those which King ROBERT

BRUCE bequeated to *Walter*, high steward of Scotland, in 1316, upon marrying his daughter *Margaret*. Here *Walter* resided, and died in 1328. The surrounding hills are clothed with good pasture, and in the vallies the soil is a loamy clay, capable of high improvement. The Carron Company have wrought a field of iron-stone near this, at *Barbacklaw*. This road also visits *Upball*, where the surrounding scene is romantically pleasant. Here the two great *ERSKINES*, who now astonish their countrymen with their splendid law talents, the one at the Scottish, and the other at the English Bar, were reared.

Besides these villages which have been mentioned, *Torphichen*, once the residence of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, founded by DAVID I.; and that of *Whitburn*, standing on the south of Glasgow road, deserve to be mentioned.

Carriden, situate at the northern border of this county, and various other places, exhibit many vestiges of ancient Roman, Pictish, and Scottish antiquities. Linlithgow has been already noticed, as presenting a great assemblage of antiquities. On the banks of the *Avon*, by which the county of Linlithgow is divided from that of Stirling, some memorable battles and skirmishes have been fought.

Near Newliston, on the banks of the Almond, is the scene of some ancient battles, which must have been fought with prodigious slaughter. Va-

rious monuments, consisting of hillocks of earth, and rude stones in a vertical position, evidently commemorating the persons slain, are scattered over the field. The plough occasionally exposes to view the bones of those who once on this spot contended for their respective rights. Colonel JAMES GARDNER, who fell at the battle of Prestonpans, was a native of this county. In Lord Torphichen's house, is a portrait of JOHN KNOX the Reformer, suspended in a hall where he first dispensed the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after the Reformation. The great and good man deserves to live in the annals of fame.



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COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

THE county of Dumfries is bounded on the south by the Solway-Frith; on the south-east by the confines of Cumberland and Roxburgh; on the north-east by the shires of Selkirk and Peebles; on the north by Lanerk; on the north-west and west, by Ayr and Kirkcudbright. Its figure is a sort of ellipse. The length about 50, the breadth 30 miles.

In this county flow the *Esk*, the *Annan*, and the *Nith*, who give the names of *Eskdale*, *Annan-dale*, and *Nithsdale*, to its three subdivisions. The parishes are forty in number, and the inhabitants about 50,686. Those southern *Alps* of Scotland, which originate from the *Cheviot*-hills of Northumberland, cross the county almost in a longitudinal direction, and are continued till they terminate at the western coast in Ayrshire. These form its barriers to the south-east, the east, and the north-east; and occupy on that side a very considerable proportion of its area. The southern side of these hills belongs to this county, and the north side to the conterminous counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanerk.

The river *Esk* originates in the northern border of that division among the mountains. It hath three sources ; the two eastern of which have not long pursued their course when they unite ; but the western source continues its separate state, and even receives several tributary streams, until it hath reached the middle of Eskdale. After this junction, six small rivulets augment the waters of the *Esk*, which, for a while, pursues its course directly south ; and then winding towards the south-west, is hid from the view of the beholder in the Solway-sands.

The greater part of this district is barren and mountainous, and chiefly occupied for pasturage. The scene, however, is romantically pleasant. The various small ramifications of the *Esk* sport through a great part, and greatly increase the variety and rural beauty. Nor are these streams of small importance both to afford water to the beasts that feed in these pastures, and also to water the soil, naturally dry and rocky. The farmers here are generally shepherds. They possess extensive farms. On these they feed numerous flocks of sheep, of a race smaller in size, and covered with coarser fleeces, than the sheep common in the Northumbrian Cheviot hills. Of the flocks on each farm, from a sixth to a fourth part is annually sent to the market, and again supplied in the stock of the farm by the lambs of each year. Cows and oxen form also a less considerable part

of the stock of these farms. Towards the height of the mountains, very little agriculture is attempted ; but as you descend the valley, you perceive the reign of cultivation more universally established.

The traveller from England enters this county by the road from Longtown; and one of the great roads in this county forms the secting-line of a semicircle of Eskdale, and enters Roxburgh at the village of Moss-paul. About the middle of this route, the passenger meets the village of *Langholme*, a pleasant and flourishing village, where there is a parish church. In the centre of a delightful vale, about half a mile from this place, the Duke of *Buccleugh* has erected an elegant mansion house. The verdant hills, artlessly skirted with wood, the meandering Esk, and the beautiful surrounding vale, contribute to make this a most agreeable country-seat. This short tour between Longtown and Langholme, is enriched with beautiful scenery, and all travellers celebrate in rapturous strain the rural beauties which every where captivate the eye along the banks of the Esk. In this neighbourhood, two lead-mines have been discovered, neither of which hath as yet been brought into the market by the hand of industry. Specimens of copper have also been found, and symptoms of coal have appeared upon the estate of *Broomholme*. Here also three mineral springs send forth their healing virtues.

There is another road which takes a western curving direction along the south of the county, that excels in beauty and variety. The first place which attracts the notice of the traveller, besides the surrounding scene, is the village of *Graitney*, long concealed from the view by a grove of trees which surround it. In this vicinity the soil is generally dry and sandy; but, when improved by the hand of agriculture, yields plentiful rewards. Here *Graitney-hill*, 250 feet above the level of the sea, and the remains of a *Druidical temple*, of an oval form, and inclosing about half an acre of ground, are among the natural curiosities which merit a visit from the traveller. This place hath long been famous for the celebration of fugitive marriages from England, performed by persons none of whom are clergymen. It is truly a stain upon the national character of Scotland to permit such irregularities to be practised, and no small reflection on the good sense of the inhabitants of England to permit themselves to be thus imposed upon by such avaricious and immoral persons.

During a considerable run, the river *Sark* forms the boundary between the two kingdoms. The scene on the banks is truly enchanting; and embellished with the elegant seat of *Springkell*, belonging to Sir *William Maxwell*. On the opposite bank is the *Solway Moss*, which, in 1771, burst forth and deluged the adjacent country.

This road next leads the traveller to the burgh of *Annan*, flourishing by means of its fisheries, sea-trade, cotton-works, and brewery. Situated near a well cultivated productive country, and accessible to the watery traveller, this place affords an agreeable habitation to about fifteen hundred persons. There is here a considerable export of grain, and the other surplus productions of this fertile territory. There is a fine bridge over the *Annan*; and at a small distance the *Solway-Frith* is forded at ebb tide. The inhabitants of this coast were once dexterous at salmon hunting, which is now almost laid aside. "The sportsman," says an elegant writer, "is mounted on a good horse, and furnished with a long spear; he discovers the fish in some shallow channel; pursues at full speed; turns it like a grey-hound, and, after a long chase, seldom fails to transfix it." The natural vigour of the human mind, which is very remarkable for its growth in that district, hath displayed uncommon exertion in improving the face of the country, and adding to the value of land. Some men can improve natural disadvantages, and some men can scarcely obtain subsistence in the enjoyment of the most favoured soils.

The traveller next arrives at *DUMFRIES*, the capital of the county. This place is one of the most happy situate towns in Scotland, and may be in some measure regarded as the capital of the

three counties of Wigton, Kirkcudbright, and Dumfries. It stands in the longitude $4^{\circ}.25'.15''$. west from Greenwich, and in $55^{\circ}.8'.30''$. of northern latitude. It derives its origin from some religious houses, and from a castle which anciently subsisted there. Over the *Nith*, where it washes the western side of this town, there is an ancient *bridge*, erected so long ago as the 13th century. A new bridge has lately been built, at some small distance above that ancient one. The principal street of Dumfries is at the middle very spacious, and extends nearly a mile in length. It is joined by seven or eight other streets, and by five or six lanes. The number of the inhabitants may be nearly 6000. They are gentlemens families from the circumjacent country, shop-keepers, bankers, and wholesale merchants; lawyers of various denominations, belonging to the country courts, clergymen, surgeons, physicians, and teachers: artisans, and the managers and labourers of some small manufactories. The intercourse between Galloway and England, which passes entirely by the way of Dumfries; the cattle-market; the meal and grain-markets; its advantages as the seat of the country courts; its importation and exportation; the beauties of its local situation, inviting strangers in easy circumstances to settle here, are among the principal means by which the delightful and flourishing town is supported and continually augmented. The town is built of

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a fine red free-stone. At the upper end anciently stood the castle, near the station of the present new *Church*. At the opposite end of the town, an *Infirmary* hath lately been erected. The *Grammar School* hath long maintained her celebrated fame. In the town of Dumfries, after dissipation had crippled, emaciated, wasted the powers of animation, broken the heart, by the conscious sense of guilt, and the hopeless miseries in which he and his family were depressed, died the *Poet BURNS*, 1796, about the age of 36. The vicious shorten and embitter the path of life.

Whatever be the present religious character of the people of Dumfries county, the ancient inhabitants were remarkable for their attachment to religion; and many of them, in the reign of James II. resisted even to blood; and the monuments of these martyrs are still to be seen among the gloomy ornaments of the burying-grounds. Of them Pennant remarks: "Perhaps enthusiasm might possess the sufferers, but an infernal spirit had possession of their persecutors."

After the traveller, directing his course towards *Ayrshire*, hath passed through a scene blooming with high cultivation, he arrives at *Lochmaben*, situated on the west side of the *Annan*, near the place where the *Yea* and *Kinnel* unite their smaller streams. This is an ancient burgh, almost surrounded by its lakes, exhibiting the ruins of an ancient castle, once the property of the *BRUCES*,

Lords of Annandale, by King Robert Bruce added to the possessions in domain of the Scottish crown; not at present possessing any considerable trade or manufactures; but still sustained by the culture of the fertile fields which surround it, by the general opulence of the county, by the advantages which it possesses as a royal burgh of ancient eminence.

Tornhill is also situated on this road, which has grown to be a considerable village, by means of its markets, its post-office, the roads, which meet there, and the general opulence of the surrounding country.

In this neighbourhood the villages of *Penpont* and *Tyron*, and the little town of *Monyhive* have their residence. The surrounding fertile vallies and the verdant hills compose a pleasant prospect. Here the bleating of the sheep which feed upon the hills, and the rustic song of the hardy ploughman, form the rural music to entertain the stranger who honours them with a visit.

Towards the north-west extremity, and adjacent to the eastern bank of the *Nith*, stands the burgh of *Sanquhar*; possessing a manufacture of stockings, serving as a market and a post-town to a considerable part of the surrounding country, and especially having near to it coal-pits, from which the inhabitants of *Nithsdale* are supplied with a large proportion of their fuel. Not many miles from *Sanquhar*, and upon the very border of *La-*

nark, stands the village of *Wanlockhead*, inhabited by labouring miners, who, in the service of a company, are employed in digging up the lead-ore from the bowels of the contiguous hills; a species of labour which is found to be considerably profitable to a corner of the country that could scarcely have otherwise become a seat of population. At *Closeburn* and *Barjarg* are lime-works, affording employment to labourers, and returns of opulence to the land-holders; while their produce tends to diffuse fertility and beauty over the whole country.

Besides these, there is a great road which enters the county from Longtown in England, and directs its course to *Moffat* almost through the centre. The inland prospect is here remarkably rich: On both sides wave, in natural beauty, the blooming glens of the county of Dumfries. On this road is situated the village of *Ecclesfechan*, noted for its extensive monthly market of cattle. To the west of this village stands *Hoddam Castle*, said to have been founded by Lord *Herries* in the year 1437. A mile to the south of this is a Tower called *Repentance*. Some writers narrate a pleasant anecdote of a shepherd's boy, who gave the following reply to Sir *Richard Steele*, founded on the name of that Tower: "Sir Richard having observed a boy lying on the ground, and very attentively reading his bible, asked if he could tell him the way to heaven? Yes, Sir," replied the boy,

"you must go by that tower." The ancient buildings and castles in this part of the country are generally surrounded with venerable trees, and mantled over with the spreading ivy, which casts a kind of gloom over the place, favourable to the ideas of witches and apparitions. Of these innumerable stories are currently reported and firmly believed among the country people.

On this road stands the flourishing village of *Lockerby*, twelve miles north from *Annan*, and is supported chiefly by its cattle-markets, and by the cultivation of the surrounding fields, divided into small crofts. The traveller has not proceeded many miles, when he arrives at *Moffat*, which has long been distinguished for its chalybeate and for its sulphurated hydrogenous springs of water: The medicinal virtues of these waters have been long known, and have greatly contributed to raise this fine village to its present state, and still continue to be found not less salutary than they anciently were. This town contains many good houses, built for the accommodation of those who resort from different parts for the benefit of the medical waters. The quality of these waters are peculiarly strong, and are esteemed of the most bracing quality of any in Britain. Of these there are two springs, the *Moffat Spa* the weakest, and the *Hertfell* the strongest. This issues forth from the foot of a hill of the same name, esteemed the highest in that part, and perhaps the highest on

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that side the Frith of Forth, measuring 3300 feet above the level of the sea, and 3000 above the village. The prospect from the top is grand and extensive. A few miles east of this lofty mountain is a cascade, called the *Grey Mare's Tail*, from the resemblance which it hath to it when viewed at a distance. These two places are highly worthy of the attention of the traveller. In this vicinity there are also many vestiges of Roman and British camps, and the ruins of several towers and places of strength. This road enters the adjoining county, and hastens its course to the capital of Scotland.

The river *Nith* originates near to New Cumnock in Ayrshire, and in its course intersects nearly two-thirds of the whole county, is augmented as it proceeds by various tributary streams; receives particularly the accession of the waters of the *Gairn* or *Cluden*, within a small distance of the town of Dumfries; presents innumerable landscapes of the most interesting scenery upon its banks; and at last discharges itself into the Solway, after having enlarged its channel to the breadth of about two miles, and after having swoln its waters to a vast mass. The *Annan* has its source at a considerable distance east from the origin of the *Nith*, in Crawford-muir, belonging to Lanarkshire, and near to where the *Clyde* and the *Tweed* take also their rise: It winds down a petty and ignoble stream, among the hills, till

after passing the village of *Moffat*. The *Yea*, the *Kinnel*, the *Dryse*, and various other small rivers, fall into it, as it proceeds below the burgh of *Annan*: It discharges its waters into the Solway Firth, affording there access to shipping for a mile or two above the point where it finally opens into the Firth.

Of all the rivers in this county, their banks are inexpressibly interesting; here they rise abruptly over the stream, there they open out into beautiful meads; here they are romantically wooded, there they appear in a nakedness which pleases by the contrast it forms with the woods. A multitude of meaner streams, beside those mentioned, descend from the heights. Of these streams, the banks are frequently steep, and the channels narrow; but those banks also open at times with gradual acclivities, or spread out in an extent of level mead; here and there are morasses, ever gloomy, dank, and sombrous; in some places the bare rocks tower up without vegetation or soil; sometimes the broad ridges of the hills spread out with an expansion which makes the moor to present an appearance as if it were a level plain. Where the hills subside toward that low country which is protected under their superior elevation, their bases jut out, or are withdrawn inwards, in a line irregular beyond description, and with an effect which produces some of the most interesting ap-

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Besides those already mentioned, this wide and opulent county has within it many noble family-seats belonging to its landholders. The castle of *Drumlanerick* is a magnificent quadrangular palace, situate on the western bank of the *Nith*, on a rising ground, and surrounded by a spacious and well-wooded park. The Earl of *Hopetoun* possesses a princely seat at *Kinnal-baugh*. Mr *Millar* has built a stately and elegant house at *Dalswinton*, where the COMYNS had, in ancient times, a castle of no common strength. The ancient castle of *Closeburn* is no longer inhabited, but Mr *Stewart Monteith*, the possessor of the estate, inhabits an handsome modern house. The environs of Dumfries present a multitude of elegant villas, and grounds ornamented with expensive care, and with the best success. *Kelhead-house*, the seat of Sir *Charles Douglas*, *Mount Annan*, the residence of Colonel *Dirom*, are some of the principal houses which adorn the lower parts of Annandale. *Westerball*, the family-seat of Sir *William Pulteney Johnston*, is situate in *Eskdale*.

Many vestiges of antiquity are still to be traced in this county: The famous hill of *Burnswark* exhibits two scenes of Roman encampments on its western and eastern side.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

THE county of Lanark is bounded on the south by that of Dumfries, on the east by Peebles, on the west by Ayr, on the north-west by Renfrew and Dunbarton, on the north-east by those of Linlithgow and Edinburgh. The square measurement of this county, is about 556,800 English acres. The parishes are 38 in number, and the whole population about 64,078.

The southern parts of this county are generally mountainous, rugged, and, on many of the summits and rising ascents of the hills, covered with heath. But, from its southern heights descends the Clyde, which, nearly bisecting its area, receiving various, not inconsiderable tributary streams, as it advances, and winding with an exceedingly lengthened lingering progress, becomes a mighty navigable river, toward the north-west extremity of the county, and proceeds down a continually winding channel, and with a mass of waters constantly enlarged, till it falls at last into the great western frith, distinguished by its name.

Almost from its very sources, this river bestows beauty and fertility upon its banks. Still as it advances, the vale through which it flows is expanded; the declivities of the hills on either

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side, present themselves with softened features, and at each new inflexion in its course, the scenery is at once diversified and improved: Sometimes it flows along a comparatively narrow but deep channel: Sometimes its channel is widened, and the current becomes more shallow: At times, it flows for a considerable length of way, without any material alteration of its level: And, in some places, particularly at *Corra* and *Stonebyres*, the channel is suddenly contracted between projecting rocks; and the level changes with an abruptness, and to a depth, by which awful cataracts are formed. Not only on the immediate banks of the river, but to a considerable extent on all hands, is the aspect of the country softened, and its general elevation covered with verdure, in proportion to the descent of the Clyde towards the western sea. From *Lanark*, it ceases to wear any thing of the appearance of rugged barrenness, and partly from its natural fertility, and partly from the influence of cultivation, becomes still more and more beautiful to the very walls of *Glasgow*.

On the east side, this county is chiefly mountainous, and rugged towards the borders of the shires of Edinburgh and Linlithgow. Even towards Stirling, it rises into bleak hills. But still as you retire toward the west, and to the banks of the *Clyde*, the hills subside, and all becomes verdure and fertility. Various small streams, among others, the *Mouse*, the *Douglas*, the *Avon*, water

the county. Its rivers abound in the common fresh-water fishes. Limestone, sandstone, and pit-coal, are every where dug up in plenty. Lead and silver, are fossile products of its southern mountains of *Crawford*. Towards the confines of Stirling, it affords plenty of ironstone. Its river-banks are richly wooded, nor is it without some remains even of the ancient forests. Some of the hills are beautifully green and conical: Others black, and covered with heath, and disposed in continuous ranges. The prospects from the summits of the mountains, are often exceedingly extensive and interesting. The height of the *Lowther*, the loftiest of the ridge of mountains dividing Lanark from Dumfries, has been found by measurement 3100 feet. *Tintoc*, the last toward the north of these southern mountains, is about 2260 above the level of the sea.

Lanark is divided into three *wards* or districts. The upper ward having, for its capital, the ancient burgh of *Lanark*; the middle ward comprehending the district round the town of *Hamilton*; and the lower ward, containing the city of *Glasgow* and its environs. Each of these three wards is under the immediate jurisdiction of a particular sheriff-substitute, appointed by the sheriff-depute of the whole county.

The farmers in the mountainous district, of the *upper ward*, are almost universally employed in the management of flocks and herds. In

some considerably extensive tracts, agriculture is scarcely attempted. The sheep are partly of the Galloway, partly of the Cheviot race: The management is considerably skilful: And they are sold usually with sufficient advantage, to the markets of England, of Glasgow, and of Edinburgh. The black cattle are of a good species, and are sold at the same markets. Agriculture begins to find its way upward, even to the very sources of the *Clyde*. The vale of *Lamington* is under skilful cultivation, and yields rich crops of barley, oats, and potatoes. Descending north-west with the *Clyde*, you find the proportion of sheep in the farm-stock continually diminished. Cheese, butter, veal, and beef, fattened for the market, with potatoes, and grain of all sorts, become, still more and more, the capital articles of farm-produce. In the low north-west part of the county, the agriculture is highly skilful, and the country under rich cultivation. The *dairy* still continues to be a capital object, for the purpose of supplying the markets of Glasgow with butter, cheese and milk. But grain, and other vegetables, are raised in the greatest profusion, and with the most attentive care: Here and there, however, even upon the confines of the middle division of the county, are extensive morasses, which, although they have begun to be reduced under cultivation, must yet long employ the toil of the husbandman, before their barrenness can be completely subdued.

The London traveller, who enters Scotland by Berwick-upon-Tweed, after passing Coldstream, Kelso, Gallashiels, and Peebles, enters this county at the village of *Biggar*, where the spirit of agriculture hath not yet begun to beautify the rough face of nature. Here there are only a few inclosures, some cultivated fields, and the remainder is devoted to pasturage. *Biggar*, in consequence of its local disadvantages, is not in a very flourishing state. At certain seasons, however, there are some considerable markets for cattle. The nearer that the stranger approaches to the beautiful and fertilizing *Clyde*, the prospect enriches and enlivens. The ground becomes more fertile, and cultivation reigns with higher improvement. In this vicinity are seen different small streams, flocking from different parts of the country, to pay their tribute to the *Clyde*, in order to increase her glory and strength. Pursuing his course, the traveller is compensated for the bleak view which saluted him upon entering into this county, by the *Clyde* gliding on the left, and improving fields on the right.

In this direction stands LANARK, which, though it hath the honour of giving name to the county, is far inferior to *Glasgow*. *Lanark* is a small royal burgh, standing on an eminence above the *Clyde*, and commanding a fine prospect. Here are some of the most extensive cotton-works in Scotland, where about 1400 persons are employed.

Among the natural curiosities of this place, are the vestiges of strong-holds, called *Castle-dykes*, and subterraneous buildings, the ancient lurking places of Britons. There is also a Roman camp, the supposed production of *Agricola*. During a course of several miles, the Clyde moves between high rocks clothed with wood, and produces numerous astonishing cataracts. "This great body of water," says a late traveller, "rushing with horrid fury, seems to threaten destruction to the solid rocks. The horrid and incessant din with which this is accompanied, unnerves and overcomes the heart. At the distance of a mile from this place, you see a thick mist like smoke ascending to heaven, over the stately woods. As you advance, you hear a sullen noise, which soon after almost stuns your ears. Doubling as you proceed toward a tuft of wood, you are struck at once with the awful scene which suddenly occurs upon your astonished sight; your organs of perception are hurried along, and partake of the turbulence of the roaring water; the powers of recollection remain suspended by this sudden shock; and it is not till a considerable time that you are enabled to contemplate the sublime horrors of this majestic scene."

In short, the new road from *Lanark* to *Glasgow*, along the banks of the *Clyde*, is so enchanting, diversified, and beautiful, that it makes part of every pleasure-tour to this part of the country.

In the vicinity of Lanark, was born Sir WILLIAM LOCKHART of *Lee*, the statesman and general under the PROTECTOR and CHARLES II., and who also attained the honour of being Lord Justice Clerk. Lord JUSTICE CLERK of *Braxfield*, was also born, and received the rudiments of his education in the parish of Lanark.

The next remarkable place is *Hamilton*, a burgh of regality, seated contiguous to the western bank of the Clyde, at the distance of about twelve miles south from Glasgow. It is inhabited by between three and four thousand persons, is beautifully situate, and well built, possesses some manufactures of cabinet-work, of leather, of saddlery, of shoes, of stockings, of linen-yarn, of laces, of cotton and other cloths. *Hamilton-house* rises in a plain between *Avon* and the *Clyde*. The structure is magnificent, and many venerable oaks shelter from the surrouding blasts. Not far from this elegant house, is *Chatelberault*, so called from some ancient possessions of the *Hamilton* family in France, standing on the bank of the river *Avon*, surrounded by woods, deep vales, and every rural beauty which can delight the imagination. In *Hamilton* parish are two bridges over the Clyde, one of which, *Bothwell Bridge*, is famous for the defeat of the Whigs by the King's army, in the cruel reign of CHARLES II. Dr CULLEN, the celebrated Physician; and Mr MILLAR, Professor of Law in Glasgow, were natives of the parish of *Hamilton*.

Upon the road to Glasgow, stands the small burgh of *Ruthglen*. Here the soil is a rich loam, and all the fields are in a state of high cultivation. The annual fairs are the most famed for the sale of draught horses. The scene is adorned with the mansion houses of *Sbawfield*, *Farme*, and *Rosebank*. There is only three miles to walk in company with the Clyde, when the stranger enters GLASGOW.

This place hath been long a flourishing commercial city, and may justly be esteemed the capital of county, though deprived of that name. With its suburbs, it may contain in all about 65,000 inhabitants. Its manufactures are chiefly of linen, woollen, and cotton cloths. With these it possesses also a very extensive trade with America, the West Indies, Ireland, the eastern and the western coasts of Scotland, and England, with the countries on the Baltic, and with all the most remarkable commercial countries in Europe with which the intercourse of British traffic takes place. It possesses an University, in which many distinguished scholars and men of genius have taught, and out of which some of the most illustrious ornaments of the science and literature of Britain have proceeded. The numerous well proportioned streets, and elegant houses, announce the opulent possessors. There are eleven churches, three under the roof of the ancient Abbey. There are several charitable establishments, an *Infirmary*, a

Bridewell, and a *Prison*. The bold spirit of the natives always stimulate to new adventures, and the manufactures of Glasgow rival those of Manchester, both in quality and in price. It is said, that cotton goods are manufactured to the amount of two millions annually. There is also a pottery struggling with that of Staffordshire; and the printing-types cast in Glasgow are excellent; nor have the manufacturing of glasses evaded their industry. The great canal has also been made to visit Glasgow by means of one cut for that purpose. Other improvements are also in contemplation to add to the wealth of Glasgow, and to form one of the most flourishing cities in Scotland. It is impossible to enumerate all the fine seats of the gentleman and noblemen, land-holders in this county, with which it is thickly adorned. As you descend towards the north-west, elegant villas and stately mansion-houses, become more and more numerous, till you reach the immediate environs of *Glasgow*, where every acre is at once cultivated and ornamented, and every house is the villa of some merchant, or the stately mansion-house of some great landholder.

But this *great commercial city* merits a local description. It stands upon the bank of the *Clyde*, in north latitude $55^{\circ} 50'$, longitude $4^{\circ} 30'$ west from the meridian of London. The Clyde skirts the town almost in a direction from east to west. Entering this city from the east, the first

street is called the *Gallowgate*, extending to the Cross with a bended line. After seeing the New Barracks, the production of the present war, on the right, the first remarkable street on the left is the entry to the *Calton*, now united with a chain of buildings to the city. The next street on the opposite side is *Campbell-street*, at right angles to the Gallowgate. Onwards to the left is *Charlotte-street*, adorned with many elegant houses, the whole built within the last 20 years. Proceeding west at a bend in the Gallowgate, on the right we pass a bridge of that name. Here the stranger stands amazed with the view of an elegant spire, towering to a great height, terminating in an imperial crown, and the east side of the lofty prison flanked with square turrets and pyramidal roofs. After crossing the bridge, a street goes off to the left, leading to *St Andrew's Square*. Continuing in the original line of the Gallowgate, the stranger arrives at the *Cross*, amid the hurry and bustle of a great and industrious city; in this position the prospect is magnificent. The chief street here obtains the name of the *Trongate*, and as far as the eye can reach, appear spacious and elegant houses, for a considerable way on both sides, supported by Doric pillars. The grandeur of the Street, the lofty prison five stories high, the equestrian statute of King WILLIAM in its front, and the spire of the *Tron Church*, compose a view scarcely to be equalled by any street in Britain. From the *Cross*

at right angles runs off to the north the *High Street*, and in the opposite direction runs the *Salt-market Street*. The High Street, was anciently the principal street of the city. Leaving the Cross, the houses are similar to those in the Tron-gate, supported in the front with Doric pillars, under which the inhabitants shelter during the rain, and discuss the business, or rehearse the news of the day. As the street gradually ascends, the houses assume a more venerable appearance, and inform the stranger, that this composed *ancient Glasgow*. On the right, about the brow of the rising hill, stands the princely *University*, built in the reign of CHARLES I. On the opposite side, is a handsome pile of buildings, part of which is appropriated to the reception of the *valuable museum*, bequeathed to the University by the celebrated Anatomist, Dr WILLIAM HUNTER of London. From this to the *Bell of the Brae*, the street becomes more steep, and the houses evince their antiquity, and rude taste of the age in which they were erected. In this street, is the house where the unfortunate *Darnley* lodged, confined by an illness supposed to originate from poison administered by the advice of *Bothwell*. Here the sufferer received a visit from MARY, and determined upon removing to Edinburgh.

Upon the summit of the street, we are in the middle of Old Glasgow, and two streets strike off to the east and west. The east one, called the

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Drygate, is irregular ; and before *Bishop Rae* built the bridge over the Clyde, in the 14th century, was the principal street. This forms a striking contrast to the present principal street, and shews the increase, opulence, and taste of the inhabitants. On the west side stood the mint, where ROBERT III. struck several coins, some of which are yet in circulation. Not far distant, on the same side, stands the house of the *Prebend of Cambuslang*, given to the Earl of *Glencairn* at the Reformation, by him sold to the community, and now employed as a correction house. *How are the times changed !* The other street in an opposite direction, is called the *Rottanrow*, running along the high ground, and bearing equal signs of antiquity with the *Drygate*. Hastening to the north, along the high street, is seen the *Alms-house* and *Trade's hall*, an old building, ornamented with a small turret, supporting a bell, which is rung upon the approach of every funeral to the burying ground. Upon a triangular spot, whose vortex is parallel to the centre of the street, stood the *Bishop's Palace*, surrounded by a high wall, fortified with a bastion at one angle, and a tower at another. This castle was attacked in 1544, by the Regent ARRAN, who took it, and hanged eighteen persons placed there by *Lennox*. The great tower was erected by Bishop *Cameron* in 1426, augmented by *Beaton* in the beginning of the 16th century. The building having gone into

decay, the Crown granted the site to build the *Infirmary* upon, which now adorns that part of the town. To the east of this, stands the venerable *Cathedral*, with its lofty spires, which narrowly escaped the rage of a reforming multitude, and hath long defied the wasting hand of time. It is unnecessary to add, that several other new and elegant streets are opened or forming, in consequence of the increasing opulence of this commercial city, of which our limits will not permit a minuter description.

The southern merchant on his way to Glasgow from Longtown in England, after visiting Annan, Dumfries, Lochmaben, and Thornhill, enters this county near *Leadhills*. This village is the most southern, and the loftiest and bleakest in situation, of all the towns or villages in Lanark. It contains about a thousand inhabitants, who derive their sustenance from the working of the lead-mines which have been opened in the surrounding hills. These stores of lead in the bowels of the earth supply the poverty of the surrounding surface. The village of *Crawford*, north from Leadhills, is pretty extensive, containing about 500 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in husbandry. The soil is here generally barren and muirish, and perhaps the highest in Scotland. The hill called *Lauders* rises 3150 feet above the sea.

In this elevated region the village of *Douglas* next meets the view. Here there are some small

manufactures of cotton, and the soil on the banks of the water *Douglas* is good, but the rest very indifferent. *Castle-Douglas*, the seat of Lord *Douglas*, was attacked with flames about two years ago, but hath in part been rebuilt with great elegance. The water of *Douglas*, after a small run, unites with the *Clyde*. This road joins with that of *Lanark* in journeying to *Glasgow*. There are also some other less remarkable roads in the southern parts of this county, but the scene on this side is bleak and barren compared with the vicinity and the north of the *Clyde*.

Of the roads that convey the traveller from *Edinburgh* to *Glasgow*, those by *Whitburn* and *Bathgate* chiefly merit recording. On the road by *Whitburn* the scene is truly romantic after it enters this county. The *Hirst*, near the *Kirk of Shotts*, is elevated to a great degree, and commands an extensive prospect. This soil, though barren and muirish, gave birth to *GAVIN HAMILTON, Esq.* of *Murdieston*, the most celebrated history-painter that Britain has ever produced. On the north of this road stands the beautiful village of *Airdrie*, chiefly supported by linen manufactures.

The population of this county has been long very considerable. Out of this region came a very powerful opposition to the Romans, when they first strove to push their conquests into the northern parts of Scotland. Amid the mountains of *Lanark*, the ancient Britons, after they were

deserted by the Romans, long defended themselves equally against the Anglo-Saxons and against the more northern Scots and Picts. Lanark is supposed to have been, at one time, the capital of that ancient principality, which subsisted in Clydesdale, Ayr, and the upper parts of Galloway, after the Saxons, the Scots, and the Picts had made themselves masters of all the rest of these regions. It was not till after the Scots, on the one hand, and on the other the invading Norsemen, had conquered Clydesdale and Cunningham, that the last remains of the ancient Britons retired to maintain their independence for some short time longer in the interior parts of Galloway. After it was subjected to the Scottish throne, Lanark was possessed chiefly by the anciently illustrious *Douglasses*, and by the *Hamiltons* and *Flemings*; their castles became the strongholds, as it were, of all the middle parts of Scotland. Into the regions lying southward from this, the English might often make their way, and for some time labour not unsuccessfully to fix their power. Into Lanark, they could never make more than some passing inroads.

Many ancient castles, erected in those times of glorious warfare, still remain in ruins, more or less dilapidated, to show what was the ancient state of Lanark. From Crawford-Castle, near to sources of the Clyde, down to the very confines of Renfrew, are such ruins to be traced. Many are

the religious edifices, anciently sumptuous and stately, of which vestiges still remain. Glasgow itself has been, since the eighth century, the seat of the Archbishop of the West. At *Blantyre*, stood once a noble priory. *Bogball*, near Biggar, was an ancient convent. Many other places, now of note, have derived their first consequence from being the seats of religious establishments. After the Reformation, the Presbyterian religion here fixed itself in the utmost purity of orthodoxy, and in the most flagrant fervour of zeal. Presbyterian zeal and prejudice were here persecuted with sufficient cruelty in the days of King *Charles the Second*. They are not yet extinguished. In the present century, they have produced unshaken loyalty to the house of Hanover; a fervent activity, which has been usefully turned into the direction of trade, and a piety which has eminently resisted the corruption of wealth. It is painful, however, to learn, that their attendance upon religious ordinances, and their purity of manners, are much upon the decline.

N. B.—The population of the county of Lanark, erroneously stated at 64,078, in page 120, may amount to 128,500 souls.

COUNTY OF STIRLING.

THE county of Stirling is bounded on the west by Dunbarton, on the north by Perth, on the east by Clackmannan and Linlithgow, on the south by Lanark. It is about 30 miles in length, and in breadth 13. The number of parishes are 23, and the whole population about 42,300.

This county is one of the most beautiful, and famous in Scotland. In the days of ancient warfare it was the boundary of four kingdoms. The Northumbrian and Cumbrian on the south: the Scots and Picts on the north. This local circumstance rendered it the frequent scene of contention and bloodshed. Here Roman valour found sufficient exertion when the ancient inhabitants poured down like a mighty torrent to interrupt the progress of foreign invasion. This constrained the military genius of *Agricola*, about the year 80, to erect a chain of forts along the isthmus between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, which the famous wall of *Antoninus* afterwards united in one great rampart. This wall hath obtained the appellation of *Grabam's Dyke*, being demolished by a chieftain of that name. Many of the battles described in *Ossian's Poems* are said to have been fought

in this county. The *Castle of Stirling* hath withstood some of the most inveterate sieges known in the history of the nation. In this fortified dwelling the Kings often resided, particularly JAMES VI. which added greatly to the wealth and splendour of the place. *Bannockburn* beheld the famous battle between ROBERT BRUCE and EDWARD II. In the vicinity is *Torwood*, the shelter of the gallant WILLIAM WALLACE; and the stump of Wallace's tree is still shewn, for the gratification of strangers, near the toll bar.

The features of this county are generally mountainous. From *Ben-Lomond*, its highest summit overhanging *Lochlomond*, and situate at the north-west extremity of this county, to the insulated mounts of *Craigforth*, and of *Stirling Castle-hill*, the mountainous character of the country is still continued, not without the intervention of various morasses, vales, and dales, dividing the hills from one another, and spreading out on the banks of the rivers. The plain or meadow of *Carron*, in the lower part of the county, is one of the most beautiful and extensive of which Scotland can boast. The *Endrick*, the *Carron*, the *Forth*, are the most considerable rivers in this county. Beside *Lochlomond*, of whose expanse some part is reckoned to belong to *Stirling*, there are various other small lakes, especially in the upper parts of this territory. Iron-stone is found in great abundance in its southern mountains, as are also lime-

stone and coal. Land-stone is quarried in various parts of the county. On those islets of Lochlomond which belong to Stirling, are clumps of forest-trees, and of native underwood. Throughout the county, wood is still scattered here and there in considerable profusion. Salmon, and a great variety of the usual fishes, abound in the lakes and rivers. Wild fowl, in great plenty, haunt the woods, the moors, and the morasses. The plants, the insects, the vicissitudes of the climate, are worthy of careful attention.

The management of flocks and herds, is necessarily the principal branch of the general husbandry of this county. Goats roam on some of the loftiest and wildest mountains. Deer are possessed by the Duke of Montrose, and are fed on some of the islets of Lochlomond. Sheep are the domesticated animals, which are, with the greatest care, fed and propagated upon the northern hills of the district. Black cattle are also bred in very great numbers; and the famous *Tryst of Falkirk*, within this county, affords usually a good opportunity for their sale. In the vales, and on the banks of the rivers, the soil possesses considerable fertility, and is cultivated with a reasonable diligence and skill. In the lower parts, especially of Stirling, are here and there some tracts of land, on which wheat, barley, and oats, have yielded the most abundant increase. Even the morasses, which were once deemed almost incapable of yield-

ing aught but *peats*, that could be materially useful to human life; with extraordinary labour, have been reduced under tillage, and have not failed to repay the labour bestowed.

There are different great roads which intersect this county, and convey the English traveller to the northern counties. The one from Edinburgh enters this county near the part where the water of *Avon*, issuing from *Loch Finloch*, fertilizes the adjacent country. This road passes by *Loch Elrick* a little to the east, and hastens to *Falkirk* through a moorish hilly country, where the scene is sufficiently romantic. On the east of this road, stands the house of *Callender*, with all its surrounding beauties. Approaching to *Falkirk*, the soil and scene greatly improve, and the diversity heightens the pleasure. *Falkirk* is a burgh, possesses some manufactures and trade; and particularly distinguished for its annual markets, to which cattle-dealers, from all parts of Scotland and England, repair.

The road from Borrowstouness unites at the town of *Falkirk*, after having passed through a fertile and pleasant scene. The great canal which unites the two Firths, skirts *Falkirk*, and both adds to its beauty and wealth. The *Kerse of Stirling*, the next to the *Kerse of Gowry*, in fertility and beauty, lyes between this place and the river *Forth*. If a sail should happen to pass along the canal, whilst the traveller journeys through this

district, the pleasure and surprise are peculiarly strong.

On the east of the great road, near the junction of the canal and the Forth, stands the village of *Carron*, now celebrated in every part of the world for its productions. The *Carron works* deserve a visit from the stranger. "These, (says Mr Gilpin,) exhibit a set of infernal ideas. In one place, where coal is converted into coak, by discharging it of its sulphur, and the fire spread of course over a large surface, the volumes of smoke, the spiry flames, and the suffocating heat of the glimmering air, are wonderfully affecting. How vast the fire is, we may conceive, when we are told that it often consumes a hundred tons of coal in a day. At night, its glare is inconceivably grand. The massy bellowses which rouse the furnaces, are put in motion by water, and receiving the air in large cylinders, force it out again through small orifices, roaring with astonishing noise. The fire of the furnace thus roused, becomes a glowing spot, which the eye can no more look at than the sun. Under such intent heat, the rugged stone instantly dissolves into streams of liquid iron."

In this neighbourhood rise the famous hills of *Dunipace*, celebrated in history as being the place where many national causes have been decided, sometimes by monarchs in person, and where many treaties of peace have been concluded.

These two hills being clothed with trees, a church between, and a river circling through a vale, the scene is enchantingly beautiful. On the banks of the *Carron* once stood the singular structure called *Arthur's Oven*, a rotund of 24 feet diameter, 22 in height, and open at the top. In this direction stands the house of *Kinnaird*, once the property of *BRUCE*, the Abyssinian traveller. After the stranger hath journeyed through a hilly barren country, where natural rudeness reigns, he arrives at an eminence, where he obtains a sight of *Stirling*, and all her adjacent glories. Before he comes to *Stirling* he visits *St Ninian's*, a village of considerable population and manufactures in linen and woollen goods.

STIRLING is the capital town of the county, and one of the most ancient burghs of Scotland. It has derived its origin from its castle, and the nature of that particular pass from the remoter Highlands into the Lowlands, which it seems intended to guard. Its castle, its trade between the Highlands and Lowlands, its participation in the navigation of the Forth, some manufactures from time to time established in it, and various other circumstances, have concurred to maintain, and at length to advance and extend, the prosperity of the town of *Stirling*. The rebellions of 1715 and 1745 unavoidably affected its prosperity. It is now inhabited by about 5000 persons; has manufactures of shalloons, of cotton-stuffs, and of woollen

yarn ; possesses a very profitable fishery of salmon upon the contiguous Forth ; and still derives various advantages from the neighbourhood of its castle, in which some new buildings have been recently erected, for the accommodation of a greater number of troops than were formerly appropriated to a garrison. The church is a venerable Gothic pile, the roof arched and standing upon two pillars, and forms two places of public worship. On the north side of the church is an ancient building called *Marr's Works*, and a similar one belonging to the family of *Argyle*, probably their dwelling during the days the castle was a royal residence. The *Castle* stands upon an elevated rock, and commands one of the finest prospects down the Forth, where the circlings of the river, the luxuriant carse, and the plains of Carron, loaded with plenty, gladden the heart and charm the eye. Towards the north-west, an extensive plain stretches forth, bounded by the majestic Ben-Lomond, and finely watered by the *Forth* and *Teith*. No pencil can do justice to this romantic scene. The lofty *Grampian* mountains, and the *Ochill* hills, on the north, and the verdant hills of *Campsie* on the south, bound the prospect.

From *Falkirk*, along the north bank of the canal, there is another great road, through a scene which scorns to tarnish the beauties of Stirling. So long as the canal accompanies the coach the soil is good and the scene pleasant, but afterwards

the aspect is barren and uninviting. *Kilsyth* is the first place for rest and refreshment. Here the prospect is naked and mountainous. On the summit of the highest of these, the eye reaches the Atlantic on the west and the German Ocean on the east, so that almost one half of Scotland is under the eye with one glance. In an adjacent field was fought a bloody battle, in which many coins and bullets are dug up. Hastening to Glasgow, the scene gradually improves on every side.

A volume might be exhausted on the natural and acquired beauties of this county. The flowing rivers; the castles of *Almond* and *Craigforth*; *Buchanan-house*, the seat of the *Duke of Montrose*; *Ballinkrain*, the seat of *Robert Dummora, Esq.*; with various other fine seats of the landholders, adorn the western and the northern parts of this county. Around Stirling are situated a number of handsome mansions. *Callender-house*, the seat of Mr *Forbes* of Callender, is in the vicinity of Falkirk.

Stirling enjoys very great celebrity in the ancient history of Scotland. Here were many engagements fought between the *Romans* and the ancient *Caledonians*. Antiquities belonging to the *Caledonians*, and others belonging to the *Romans*, and even some which appear to have been of *Anglo-Saxon* or *Danish* origin, are to be met with in various parts of this county. *GEORGE BUCHANAN*, and various other men illustrious in

arms or in arts, have been natives of this county. The farm of *Moss*, on the banks of the *Blane*, near the village of *Killearn*, is the spot where he was born. His father was tenant of that farm. A monument has lately been erected to his memory in the village of *Killearn*. The great Dr HENRY, the celebrated historian, spent his last days in the county of *Stirling* at *Milnefield*, died the 24th November 1790, was interred in the churchyard of *Polmont*, and a monument erected to his memory. He generously bequeathed his books to the Magistrates and Presbytery of *Linlithgow* to commence a public library. The profits of his history of Great Britain amounted to 3300 l. He sold the copy-right upon the publication of the second edition for 1000 l.----Literary merit, and persevering research, sometimes obtain a reward.



COUNTY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

THE county of Kirkcudbright is bounded on the south by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith; on the east and north-east by Dumfries; on the north-west by Ayr; and on the west by Wigton, from which it is divided by the water of Cree. It extends 43 miles in length, from east to west, and 32 in breadth, having an area of 710 square miles. The parishes are 27 in number, and the whole population about 24,556.

This district, having been forfeited to the Crown upon the attainder of the ancient Earls of Douglas, in the fifteenth century, was, in consequence of that event, placed under the management and jurisdiction of a *Steward*, whose business was not only to preside at the ordinary administration of justice in the courts, but also to manage the royal domains within the district. From this circumstance, it received the appellation of *Stewartry*; but it is now as much a county as any other district in the kingdom.

It is the middle division of that ancient *Galloway*, which once formed a separate principality, the last remains of the old Strathclydian kingdom. Nithsdale was the eastern division. What is now

the shire of Wigton, with the addition of the district of Carrick in Ayr, formed the western part of that principality.

The general aspect of this district is mountainous. In the interior parts, on the upper confines of Dumfries, and every where towards the confines of Ayr, the mountains lie in continuous ranges. Even the lowest parts are of a great elevation; and the highest rise to between two and three thousand feet above the level of the sea. Towards the sea-coast, the general face of the country is naturally lower. Yet even here, many insulated hills tower up to a great height; and these hills are occasionally extended to a considerable length and breadth. The *Nith* bounds and waters its eastern border; the *Cairn*, the *Orr*, the *Ken*, the *Dee*, the *Tarff*, the *Fleet*, descending from its interior heights, convey the superfluous waters into the sea; and, intersecting the country through which they flow, produce many beautiful vales; here and there displaying natural scenery the most romantic. Many lakes stagnate among the heights of the hills. The *Ken*, in its progress to join the *Dee*, forms the fine lake of *Loch-Ken*, one of the most interesting in the south of Scotland. The *Orr*, the *Fleet*, the *Dee*, but especially the *Fleet*, where they fall into the sea, form scenes of astonishing grandeur and enchanting beauty. The interior hills afford extensive prospects; and the whole country presents a singular assemblage of

bleakness, wildness, grandeur, and soft cultivated beauty. Its wild fowls, whether such as haunt the woods, such as frequent the moors and morasses, or such as are wont to scream along the sea-shore, are exceedingly numerous and various. Hares and rabbits are numerous ; the former species over the whole country ; the latter here and there in warrens on the sea-coast. Foxes have not been as yet entirely exterminated from those parts. The rivers and lakes afford a great diversity of the usual fishes. On the sea-coast, were there a ready market, very considerable fisheries might be successfully carried on.

Agriculture, the management of *sheep*, and the care of *black cattle*, share among them, almost equally, the husbandry and the farm-stock of the inhabitants of this region. But, on the higher hills in the interior country, sheep, with here and there a few goats, are the principal stock. Even there, however, black cattle are in considerable numbers reared ; and some little tillage is carried on. As you descend towards the sea, the vales begin to expand ; the hills subside ; agriculture extends her reign, and black cattle become a more capital branch of the annual stock than sheep. Yet even here the brown rocky hills advance in various places towards the sea-shore ; and sheep also predominate in the farm stock, because oxen cannot fare so well as they on those cliffs, where the sheep find abundant nourishment. The sheep of.

this shire are a small race, with black faces and coarse fleeces, which are accounted to excel all others for the use of the table. The cows and oxen are a race yet more famous for beauty of form; for the readiness with which they fatten; for the uncommon proportion of the flesh upon the bones in their carcasses, when they come to be slaughtered for the shambles. Horses are reared in this county, but not in any large numbers for exportation.

The English traveller leaving Dumfries, enters Bridge-end of Dumfries, contiguous to that city, yet within Galloway, containing a considerable number of inhabitants, who are employed as petty manufacturers, day-labourers, and carriers. A few miles farther, on the opposite side of the Annan, the surface is in general flat, and produces all kinds of corn in the greatest abundance. The ancient *Castle of Terregles*, the seat of the *Nithsdale* family, is here situated, and the scene all around delightful. The highest ground is the *Bishop's Forest*, gradually ascending and commanding an agreeable prospect, on both sides of the river. The *Routing-Bridge*, erected on two perpendicular rocks, about five miles from Dumfries, attracts the notice of travellers, and forms a view both picturesque and romantic. The stranger next passes through *Castle-Douglas*, a considerable village, situated between the eastern banks of the *Dee* and the lake of *Carlinwark*. The improve-

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ments in this place, have been owing chiefly to the patriotic exertions of Mr *Gordon of Greenlaw*, and to the improvement of the circumjacent country. Manufactures have been lately introduced, and it promises to rise to great eminence.

The traveller proceeds onward through a fertile tract of country, on the right and left, which last is bounded by the *Solway-Firth* on the south, and arrives at *Kirkcudbright*, the chief town in the county. "The burgh of KIRKCUDBRIGHT," says a certain writer, "possesses but an incon- siderable trade, notwithstanding its advantage- ous situation. The river has depth of water, sufficient to admit ships of any burden to come up to the town; and nature seems to have done more than half the work, to form a fine bason for a harbour. There is safe anchoring ground at the mouth of the Dee, in two spacious and well protected bays. The town consists of two streets, which form a right angle with each other, and meet at the Town-house. It contains about 1000 inhabitants."

The next place worthy of notice, is *Gatehouse of Fleet*, one of the finest villages in Scotland, and which has arisen to its present flourishing state, by the exertions of Mr *Murray of Broughton*, and his tenants Messrs *Birtwhistle*, cotton-manufacturers. Its population is nearly fifteen hundred. The cotton-manufacture is very flourishing; it has also some sea-faring trade. The river *Fleet* winds

beautifully through woods on either hand from the north, until it disembogues itself into the Irish channel. Ten miles farther up that river, stands *Ferry-town of Cree*, on the east side of Wigton-bay. Its inhabitants are chiefly mechanics, and the families of sailors. Fleet river abounds in good salmon, and some other kinds of fish.

Returning to Kirkcudbright, he directs his course almost due north, across the country, and arrives at *New-Galloway*, a small burgh situated upon *Loch-Ken*, among the interior hills. It has lately been augmented, and now begins to flourish under the auspices of its public-spirited landlord, the Honourable *John Gordon of Kenmore*.

St Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of *Selkirk*; *Kanmore Castle*, the seat of the Honourable *John Gordon*; *Cally-House*, the seat of *James Murray*, Esq. of Broughton; the yet unfinished house of *Kirkdale*, *Caeruchbred*, the seat of *Patrick Heron*, Esq. of Heron; *Greenlaw*, the seat of *Alexander Gordon*, Esq.; *Orcharton-House*, the seat of *James Douglas*, Esq. of Orcharton; and many other fine villas and noble family-seats, adorn the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

On every one of its rivers stand, at one place or another, the remains of one or more ancient castles. The ruins of the castle *Buittle*, famous in the history of King *ROBERT BRUCE*, are to be seen near the foot of the river *Orr*. The stately royal castle of *Thrieve*, stands in an islet of *Dee*;

nor have its outward walls been yet dilapidated. *Caerdonness-Castle*, mentioned by *Cambden*, appears on the western bank of the Fleet. In the interior country, also, are many similar remains of ancient castles. At *Newabbey*, south-west from *Dumfries*, are still the ruins of the famous old *Abbey of Sweetheart*. The abbey *Dundrennan*, now ruinous, stands at the distance of a few miles south-east from *Kirkcudbright*. On the east coast appear some vestiges of Roman, Danish, Anglo-Saxon encampments. It is probable that a Roman way, not yet traced by antiquarians, crossed over the *Nithsdale* into *Ayrshire*, through the north-east corner of this county. *Cairns* of standing stones and *Druidical circles*, monuments of the ancient Celtic inhabitants of the district, are still to be seen in many places. The late Admiral *JOHN CAMPBELL*, *PAUL JONES*, and *THOMAS GORDON*, author of the *Independent Whig*, were natives of this county.

COUNTY OF WIGTON.

LEAVING New-Galloway, our traveller, passing westerly, comes to *Newton-Stewart*, in Wigton, now called *Newton-Douglas*. The county of Wigton is still comprehended with that of Kirkcudbright, in the district which even now retains the general name of Galloway. The Cree is at once the western limit of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and the eastern boundary of the county of Wigton. The confines of Ayr are conterminous with those of Wigton on the north. The Irish sea washes all the rest of the outlines of this county. The parishes are 17 in number, and the whole population about 19,260.

All the part of Wigton is mountainous which lies immediately contiguous to the confines of Kirkcudbright and Ayr. Towards the sea-coast the country naturally subsides, in different places, towards a flat level. Yet the track of ground which intervenes between the *Burrowhead* and the river *Luce*, is, even along the very verge of the sea-shore, for the most part craggy, rugged, and covered only, or chiefly, with heath. The points of Burrowhead and the Mull of Galloway are the southern extremities of Scotland. The rivers of

Bladenoch and *Luce*, with the smaller stream of *Poltantan*, are the most considerable channels by which the superfluous waters are conveyed into the sea. The western district, commonly known by the denomination of the *Rbinns of Galloway*, is of moderate elevation, green and arable. By *Lochbryan* on the one hand, and by the bay of *Luce* on the other, this district is, to a certain degree, peninsulated. The valley of *Glenluce* is extremely interesting, in the vicinity of the village which bears its name, and near to where it is washed by the rising tides.

The husbandry of this county has hitherto been occupied in the management of flocks and herds, considerably more than in agriculture. The sheep of *Penningham* and of *Mochrum*, a breed different from those which are commonly prevalent throughout the south of Scotland, have been long famous for the admirable fineness of their wool. Cows and oxen are bred and reared here for exportation, with uncommon earnestness and success. The favourite race is that which is likewise common in the stewardry of *Kirkcudbright*, and which is famous throughout Britain, under the denomination of *Galloways*. The late Admiral *Keith Stewart*, the present Earl of *Galloway*, Mr *Hawthorn Stewart* of *Physgill*, and other gentlemen in this county, have distinguished themselves by a very laudable care for the improvement of the race of the *Galloway* black cattle. The late amiable

and lamented Lord DAER, paid not less attention to the improvement of the breed of sheep, and introduced, for this purpose, not a few foreign varieties. On the low grounds adjacent to the sea shore, agriculture has been long the capital object of the husbandry. Of late, the plans of that agriculture have been remarkably improved; and a perception of the utility of combining tillage with pasturage, has induced even the farmers of the interior moors to manure and till lands which were formerly deemed scarcely arable. Lime-shells, marle, sea-weeds, dung, are diligently laid on to fertilize the grounds thus subjected to tillage; and rich crops usually repay the cultivators. Barley is a very capital article in the crops raised in this county. Oats are of equal consideration. Potatoes are universally cultivated. Even wheat has recently begun to be generally adopted among the grains sown on the rich low lands. Swine are fed on the refuse of the potatoes and the grain. Horses are bred here with considerable advantage; and many are imported from Ireland. Exportation to Ayr and Renfrew, or to England, affords a ready sale for almost all the surplus produce of this county.

The southern stranger was left to contemplate the beauties, and to observe the situation, of *Newton-Douglas*. He finds this a fine village, which has, within these last twenty years, risen with

great rapidity, and in extraordinary beauty, upon the western bank of the Cree, about ten or twelve miles inland from the mouth of the bay into which that river discharges its waters. It contains 1500 inhabitants. A cotton-work, a brewery, a tannery, are its principal manufactures. Much more of the county business is transacted here than at Wigton, the proper county town. The great road between London and Portpatrick passes through this village. With its present advantages, it is likely to rise in due time to be perhaps the most considerable town in Galloway.

If the traveller is on business, and pursuing his course towards Ireland, he must take the road by Stranraer, leading to Portpatrick. When he leaves Newton-Douglas, the rural scene is moderately agreeable, though not entertaining. In this direction are seen *Morton-ball*, and *Glasnoch*, lying in ruins. The mansion of *Hay of Park*, and *Castle Kennedy*, which was consumed in 1715, and remains in ruins. This castle was originally the seat of the Earl of *Cassilis*; stands on an elevated peninsula between two lakes, united by a canal, over which there is a fine bridge, in the front of the castle. This place became the property of the great Earl of *Stair*; and it is to be lamented that the pleasant situation hath not procured its repair.

During several miles in this route, the scene is wild and moorish, and few natural beauties cheer

the mind of the traveller longing for the end of his journey. He next arrives at *Stranraer*, which is a royal burgh, situate on the bay of *Lochbryan*, and contains about 1600 inhabitants. Fishing, manufactories of cotton and linen-stuffs, and some coasting-trade, are the chief sources of subsistence. After this the prospect becomes wild and unpleasant, there being no wood to diversify the scene, and the land bleak and moorish. Agriculture is now struggling to improve that quarter, and plantations are also flourishing in this once naked spot. About a mile from Port-Patrick stands the house of *Dunskey*, the property of the late Sir *James Hunter-Blair*, where many modern improvements are exhibited to view. *Port-Patrick* is a small town, bounded by the Irish sea on the one side, and overhanging hills and rocks on the other side. It owes its origin to the intercourse between Galloway and Ireland. This is the station of ferry-boats which sail to and from Donaghadee. It contains between 500 and 600 inhabitants, who are almost wholly maintained and enriched by the intercourse with Ireland.

If the stranger hath entered this county for the purpose of exploring its natural beauties or deformities, he may take his route from *Newton-Douglas* along the banks of the *Cree*, where he will obtain an agreeable and romantic ride; the *Cree* gliding on the one hand, and the variagated prospect of the country on the other hand. In this direction the

first town to which he arrives is WIGTON, standing on the Cree, situate about six miles, between south and south-west, from *Newton-Douglas*. It is the seat of the county courts. It is neither splendid in its buildings, nor numerously inhabited; but it affords, from the height of a small hill rising over it, a prospect of the bay, which is one of the most beautiful and interesting that can be contemplated. Some unsuccessful attempts have been made to establish a woollen manufacture. A few sloops are employed. The vestiges of the ancient castle are on the south of the town: To the north an extensive morass, called the *Moss of Cree*: On the west of this moss stands *Clary*, the dwelling of the ancient *Galloway* family. The pleasure of the prospect is not lessened as the stranger passes along; the spacious lake of *Whithorn* widening as he proceeds. Between Wigton and Whithorn lies *Garliestown*, a small sea-faring village, which begins to thrive under the protection of the Earl of *Galloway*. A little to the east is the stately modern edifice built by the late Admiral *Keith Stewart*. In this vicinity stands the *Galloway-house*, the ruins of *Sorby* and *Longcastle*, the house of *Ravenstone*, and other family-seats. The southern point of this peninsulated quarter of Wigton county is called *Burrow-head*. The north of this is the *Isle of Whithorn*, a neat small town with a harbour. The town of *Whithorn* itself is a royal burgh, and although the ancient re-

sidence of the Bishops of Galloway, it is now an inconsiderable place. *Appleby-Loch*, *Castle-Wig*, and the ruins of *Cruggleton-Castle*, the retreat of the famous WALLACE when in that quarter, are seen in this course. Here also stands the village of *Glenluce* of considerable antiquity. It originated under the protection of a priory, whose Abbey now lies in ruins. Its ancient splendour is now greatly diminished; there are, however, some hundreds who reside there. The peninsula which reaches into the Irish sea hath *Luce Bay* on the east, and terminates in a rocky promontory called the *Mull of Galloway*, deemed the southern point of Scotland.

In addition to the ornaments of Wigton county formerly mentioned, *Lochnaw-Castle*, the seat of Sir *Stair Agnew*; *Fineview*, the residence of the Countess-Dowager of *Galloway*; and the elegant new house of Sir *William Maxwell* of *Monreith*, deserve to be mentioned. Along the sea-coast are various remains of old castles, which were at once the strong-holds and the dwelling-houses of the ancient landholders of this district. Several ruins of old edifices are pointed out, as having belonged to the ancient independent Lords of *Galloway*. Here are also remains which show the Romans to have had stations upon the coast. At *Baldoon*, and elsewhere, are very distinct remains of encampments, which must have belonged to the ancient Anglo-Saxons or Danes; nor are circles

of stones unfrequent, of that sort which are termed *Druidical*. The venerable monastery of *Souls-Seats*, now lying in ruins, ought not to be omitted.

COUNTY OF AYR.

AYR is bounded on the south by the county of Wigton; on the east by Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, and Lanark; on the north by Renfrew; on the west by the Frith of Clyde, and the Irish sea. Its form is somewhat like that of a half-moon, having the horns greatly lengthened and incurvated. It consists of the three united districts of *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*. It measures, between its two extreme points, north and south, about fifty miles. Its greatest breadth does not exceed twenty seven. The parishes are 44, and the population about 58,775.

CARRICK, the southern district, is mountainous, yet contains some delightful vales, and some beautiful slopes towards the sea-coast, which have been adorned with the richest cultivation. A small rivulet, named the *March-burn*, divides Carrick from Wigton. The *Stinchbar*, descending from its interior heights, winds through a vale, of which

the scenery is in my mind unequalled, in wild beauty, by any thing else in Scotland, and falls at last into the sea at Ballantrae. The *Girvan*, taking its rise also from the same interior heights, on the border of Kirkcudbright, descends through a vale which still widens, subsides, and puts on new beauty as it advances; till at the village of Girvan, it also at length disembogues itself into the Frith. Beyond the *Girvan* arise new eminences, of a lower elevation, less rugged in their aspect, and shelving toward the north-west, till they are again bounded by the *Doon*, the limit between the districts of *Garrick* and *Kyle*. All these rivers take their rise from those high hills which form the boundaries between Ayr and Kirkcudbright. Amidst those hills are various lakes, particularly *Loch-doon*, which are the primary sources of the rivers.

KYLE is the middle district of *Ayr*. Bounded on the south by the river *Doon*, it is next intersected by the *Ayr*, and at its northern extremity bounded by the *Irvine*. In its interior parts, on the borders of the counties of Kirkcudbright and Lanark, it is rugged, mountainous, and heath-covered. On the foreground, and contiguous to the sea-coast, the level of the land is low, and agreeably varied, the soil for the most part rich, and the herbage verdant.

CUNNINGHAM, the northern division of the county, is divided from the *Kyle* by the river *Irvine*,

is intersected by the *Garnock*, which joins the Irvine as it hastens into the sea; is watered by some other smaller streams; has in its interior parts one or two lakes; and rises toward the confines of Renfrew, into an irregular assemblage of hills, not without some intervening vales, and with various narrow tracts of flat ground, on the very verge of the sea-shore.

The management of flocks and herds, is the primary object of the husbandry of a great part of Ayr. On the mountains of *Carrick*, and in the remote interior parts of *Kyle* and *Cunningham*, sheep form the principal branch of the animal-stock. In the vales, and in the lower grounds adjacent to the sea-coast, the land is generally arable, and is in a good state of cultivation. Yet it is the dairy, the calves, the milk, the cheese, the butter of the cows, that is, even here, the prime object with the most skilful farmers. The cheese of *Dunlop*; and under this name are all the cheeses of *Ayr* frequently sold; is the best that is made in Scotland; and is bought as eagerly in the markets, as the Gloucester and Cheshire cheese of England. The lands are, for the most part, divided into farms of moderate extent. The roads are numerous, and are constantly kept in a state of good reparation; but are conducted indifferently up ascents, and down declivities, just as readily as along level grounds. Both limestone and pit-coal abound in this county. And the presence of two

fossils, so eminently useful for the arts, and for the ordinary accommodation of life, has signally contributed to promote every species of industry. Barley and oats, and potatoes, are produced here in very great abundance. Even wheat readily grows upon the rich lands of *Kyle*. The fields are, in the cultured parts of the country, carefully subdivided, and inclosed with ditches and hedges, or with dry stone-walls. The farm-houses are neat, snug, and usually accommodated with suitable office-houses. Much wood is scattered over the whole face of the county, not of ancient natural growth, but in plantations, the creations of art. It fringes almost every where the banks of the rivers, and wherever it is thus scattered, forms scenery wonderfully romantic, and beautiful or picturesque. The cows of Ayrshire are a breed of moderate size, rather awkward, such as might seem to have been produced, by the intermixture of the Galloway race with that which is common in the western Highlands. The population of this county is certainly numerous, in proportion to its extent. Its produce of all sorts, is in general either manufactured or consumed at home, or else exported to the more populous counties of Renfrew and Lanark, or else to Galloway, or to Ireland and England.

The English stranger taking his rout through Lochmaben, Thornhill, and Sanquhar, arrives in the county at *New Cumnock*. This village is plea-

santly situated on the banks of a river, which affords sport to the angler, while the surrounding scene delights his various senses. In a sequestered vale, stands an elegant house belonging to the Earl of *Dumfries*. The soil is in general barren, and devoted to pasturage. In this direction is *Auchinleck-house*, the property of Mr *Boswell*; also the remains of Lord *Ochiltree's* house, now occupied by the parish minister. Journeying along, he arrives at *Old Cumnock*, where the soil is similar, and the prospect bleak and muirish. In that neighbourhood, stands *Barskimming*, the house of the President *Millar*. Coal and lime-stone abound. In the barony of *Alfron* is a lead mine, wrought with good success. At *Wallace-town* there is a stone fire-proof, greatly used in building ovens. Near *Muirkirk* is a considerable iron work; and the river of *Ayr* hastens to increase its treasures until it pours them into the sea at the town of *Ayr*.

There is a cross-road through a moorish hilly tract, that leads to several villages; to the sequestered village of *Sorn*, famous for being the frequent abode of the prophetic and godly *Pedan*, while persecuted by the cruel servants of Charles II. There he lurked in a small cave until his retreat was disclosed to his enemies, when he left it that very evening, a few hours before their arrival, informing his friends of what they soon found, by the arrival of a party of dragoons. He at the

same time informed his friends where he should be hid, adding that the enemy should be disappointed, and that ere long he would be placed beyond their reach: He died in a few days. Disappointed rage induced to remove his body when dead, and inter the same at the foot of the gallows. Not far from this road, at *Cattrin*, are extensive cotton-manufactories. There is also a large flourishing village called *Mauchlin*, where there are about 1000 inhabitants, and the surrounding fields in a state of great improvement. In the south-east corner of the county stands the village of *Galston*, chiefly remarkable for some uncommonly fine large trees, and for a mill, called *Patie's Mill*, which gave rise to the celebrated Scots song, "*The Lass of Patie's Mill*." Not far from this are the remains of a *Druidical* temple on the top of an hill. *Loudon-house* deserves also to be mentioned, where there is a fine library, chiefly consisting of the ancient classics.

The mail from Glasgow passes by *Kingswells*, a small village, and also *Fenwick*, in the way to *Kilmarnock*. Here the soil is barren, and the scene unpleasant, but it begins to improve about Fenwick. This place is famous by once having the eminent Mr *Guthrie* for the minister thereof. The different monuments, sacred to the memory of those who were slain in the times of persecution, during the bloody reign of Charles, which are erected in the church-yard, merit a visit from

the traveller who reveres ancient piety and mourns hellish cruelty.

Kilmarnock is an inland town in a state of great prosperity. It contains between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants; possesses various manufactures, of woollens, leather, bonnets, stockings, tobacco, snuff, &c.; has excellent markets for butcher-meat and other articles; and enjoys also the benefit of a very extensive and profitable coal-work in its immediate neighbourhood. From *Kilmarnock*, the mail pursues her course towards *Ayr*, upon a hilly road, where the surrounding scene is more agreeable than might be expected from the elevated situation.

But he who visits *Ayr* for the purpose of discovering her real excellence and natural advantages, will find that his greatest pleasures yet remain. Taking the ancient post-road from *Glasgow* to *Irvine*, after a long and hilly road, he hath scarcely entered the county of *Ayr*, when, from the height, he views a beautiful and extensive prospect, bounded by the Irish Sea, and the hill of *Arran* towering up above the waves. Here there is an eminence called the *Black Law*, that commands a grand prospect. The whole face of the country is variegated with skirts and clumps of fir and other trees, which greatly adorn the county, and afford shelter to the herds that feed in the pastures. The large and beautiful village of *Stewarton* stands in this quarter. This place

hath been greatly improved by the late Sir *William Cunningham* of *Lainshaw*, the principal proprietor. The ancient *Castle of Robertland*, hastening to ruin, the property of the late *Hunter-Blair*, is seen in this vicinity. The *House of Lainshaw* remains in its ancient state, with a few additions; but the pleasure-grounds have been laid out with great taste, and are in a state of flourishing elegance. The various roads in this part have also been greatly improved. Near to this is the village of *Dunlop*, which gave name to the cheese of *Ayr* country.

If the traveller visits the flourishing town of *Paisley*, and hath leisure to take a northern ride through *Ayr* county, he will first arrive at *Beith*, a large and increasing village. Here the ground is almost inclosed, and so divided among proprietors, that there are upwards of an hundred heritors. Cheese is here the chief commodity; and, in this parish, they make to the value of 3,500 l. annually. Here the antient seat of the *MONTGOMERIES* of *Giffan* is a stately ruin. Here the great *Dr Witherspoon*, who united the Christian, the Scholar, the Divine, and the Politician in *one*, spent the first of his years in the work of the ministry, was removed from this to *Paisley*, and from hence crossed the Atlantic, and spent the remainder of his days in high utility and respect, on the western Continent. *Dalry* is not far distant, where fields are highly cultivated, and the scene roman-

tic. In this vicinity there is a remarkable natural cave formed in a lime rock. On this road, near the shore, stands the village of *Kilwinning*, where the fields are generally inclosed, and crops are both early and rich. Near this is the *House* of the ancient family of EGLINTON. Kilwinning owes its origin to the opulent abbacy which anciently existed there. It is also memorable for giving rise to that Society known by the name of "*Free Masons*." A number of masons were brought from the Continent to build this monastery in the 12th century, who instituted a meeting, formed themselves into a corporate body, obtained the countenance of some of the Kings, and so became the *Mother-Lodge* to all the rest in Scotland,

The ride along the extensive sea-coast of Ayr is diversified and pleasant. If the stranger hath gone from Glasgow to Greenock, and from hence hath conveyed the Clyde by the northern part of Renfrew, coasting along, he will enter this county near to *Largs*. This is a pleasant village on the Frith of Clyde, about the very extremity of this county, considerably populous, inhabited by fishermen and other sea-faring people; and in summer resorted to for sea-bathing. Here was fought that celebrated battle which finally drove the Norwegians from their ancient power on the north-west of Scotland. There stands the old Castle of *Kilmorly* and *Kelburn*, the latter belong-

ing to the family of *Glasgow*. A deep glen, a cascade, a fall of 50 feet, merit a visit. The family of *Brisbane* have a chair made of oak, having the family arms, with the date carved on the back 1357. In this vicinity is *Castle Kilbirny*, the ancient residence of the Earls of CRAWFORD. In the parish of *West-Kilbride*, *Ardneel-Bank*, and *Southannan-Glen*, several natural curiosities are to be found. Dr SIMPSON, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow, and author of the *Comic Sections*, was a native of this parish. On all the coasts are remains of ancient encampments which have evidently belonged to the Danes, who, between the eighth and the thirteenth centuries were masters of the Hebridian isles, and occasionally of a part of the north-west coast of Scotland. There are many ruinous remains of the old castles built between the twelfth and the sixteenth century, in these regions. Those of *Ardrossan*, *Dundonald*, *Arastinchar*, are very remarkable, and are contiguous to the sea-coast. At a little distance from *Ardrossan Castle* is the village of *Saltcots*, much frequented for sea-bathing. There are also several ships belonging to this place. *Irvine* stands upon the coast, and is a very thriving sea-faring and manufacturing burgh, situate nearly at the mouth of the river *Irvine*, containing between four and five thousand inhabitants; possessing a large trade; and lately en-

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Not far from Irvine is the *Troone*, which hath received some modern improvement. On this coast also is the rock of *Aisla*, adjacent to the coast of Carrick, belongs to Ayr; is an insulated rock, rising to a considerable elevation over the waves of the surrounding sea, without human inhabitants; but rented from the Earl of *Cassilis*, its proprietor, at 25 l. a-year; covered on the summit with verdure, having a well of fresh water; stocked with goats and rabbits; and frequented by innumerable sea-fowls, particularly *solan-geese*. Towards Ayr the coast is irregular, and presents a view of the *Clavan* hills. On their tops are evident marks of art and of a Roman camp. These hills are said to have been occupied by the Norwegians; from these, the prospect is grand and extensive. Mr *Fullarton* has erected an elegant temple, from which you have a view of Ireland, and of the circumjacent country.

AYR is a royal burgh, and the river running through the middle, discharges itself into the western ocean. A bridge of four arches affords an easy communication between the two parts of the town. There are many good houses in the *New Town* of *Ayr*; there is also the ruins of a house of *Dominican Friars*, built by ALEXANDER II. About a mile north, and near the sea, there is a

house called *King's Chapel*, for lepers, and founded by ROBERT BRUCE. Its fishery, though adjacent to the sea, has of late greatly declined; and its chief trade at present, is in coals and grain.

An unusual large number of stately houses, the seats of the landholders, are scattered throughout this county. After passing *Ayr*, the whole county opens upon the traveller's eye, with the aspect of one continuous scene of elegant villas, beautifully ornamented. Pleasure-grounds, fields under the richest culture, and a profusion of plantations, in belts, in clumps, in parks, dispersed irregularly on the banks of the rivers, or spreading out here and there into something of a forest-extent. Along the banks of the *Doon*, or the *Ayr*, or the *Irvine*, through the intermediate country, even backwards to the confines of Lanarkshire, this whole region presents still an unusually large proportion of the seats of gentlemen, peculiarly interesting in their effects in the landscape, to the eye of the spectator. *Auchenbcruiue*, the magnificent seat of Mr *Oswald*, is situate in the near vicinity of *Ayr*. *Gulborn*, the noble seat of the Earl of *Cassilis*, stands close upon the sea-shore, and is one of the best, most stately, and elegant modern houses in Scotland. *Maybole* is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, and possesses about it some curious remains of antiquity. *Dalmelington* is an inconsiderable village, situate towards the confines of Kirkcudbright, near to the lake of *Doon*; it contains perhaps three

or four hundred inhabitants. *Straiton* is a village dependent in part upon the woollen manufacture, and situate between Dalmelington and Girvan. *Girvan* lies on the coast, at the mouth of the river *Girvan*, is about ten or twelve miles distant from *Ballantrae*, contains more than a thousand inhabitants, has some manufactures, a salmon-fishery, and some small sea-faring trade, has been long known only as the haunt of smugglers; but begins now to flourish by more honest means. *Colmonnel* is a petty village, lying on the river *Stinchar*, a few miles inland from *Ballantrae*. Its houses are merely huts; its inhabitants poor peasants, without industry, and without wealth. *Ballantrae*, the most northern village in this county, stands at the mouth of the river, and is but a petty place, the haunt of smugglers, and the residence of a few fishermen. In the beautiful vale, intersected by the river *Stinchar*, stands various fine houses, surrounded by much wood. On the banks of the *Girvan*, such houses and wooded pleasure-grounds, are still more numerous.

Innumerable vestiges of antiquity still remain in *Ayr*. Those *cairns* of loosely heaped up stones, which have been attributed to the ancient *Celtic* inhabitants of this territory, are still frequent in all the muirish parts of the county, where they have not yet been dilapidated by the progress of agriculture. Those circles of long stones, each set up vertically, which are supposed to have be-

longed to the forms of old *Druid* worship, are likewise not unfrequent; vestiges of Roman ways and encampments are still to be traced, which sufficiently confirm the accounts of the historians, concerning the ancient extension of the Roman power over this part of Britain.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

THE county of Renfrew is about 24 miles in length; in breadth about 12. The boundaries are, on the west, the Frith of Clyde; on the south and the south-west, the shire of Ayr; on the east, that of Lanark; on the north and north-west, the county of Dunbarton. The parishes are 15 in number; and the whole population about 63,440.

Towards its western and south-west extremities, this county is chiefly mountainous and moorish. It is divided from Ayr by a ridge of hills; which are a branch extended thus far from the interior mountains, flung together in a stupendous assemblage at the middle confines between Lanark and Dumfries. Towards the north, the level of county descends with a gradual declination, to the banks of the Clyde; and the counties of Lanark

and Dunbarton, corresponding to this declination of the level of the country. The streams, which have their sources among the hills, fall generally to the north and the north-east, augmenting the waters of the Clyde, as these wind slowly on in majesty toward the western sea. The most considerable of the rivers intersecting Renfrew are the *Gryffe*, from which it had anciently the name of *Strathgryffe*; the *Black Cart*, taking its origin from a lake on the border of Ayr county; and the *Cart*, which descends from the hills of Lanark. Even in the lower parts of this county various insulated heights rise up here and there, sustained upon basaltic columns. Pit-coal, lime-stone, and sand-stone, abound in the richer parts of this district. Upon the very western coast there extends, between the gutting bases of the hills and the extreme line of the tide-mark, here and there a narrow plain of extraordinary fertility and beauty. From the summits of the upper district many prospects are to be seen both towards the west and the north-west, of which now the beauty, now the sublimity, and still the endless variety, can scarcely be paralleled. The common wild quadrupeds and the fowls abound on the hills. The rivers are plentifully stored with the usual fresh water fishes. The Clyde, where it divides this county from Dunbarton, affords abundance of salmon. A great diversity of sea-fishes are to be caught on the coasts. The lower north-east parts

are naturally rich and fertile, and have been mightily improved by culture.

On the mountains, the management of sheep and black cattle is necessarily the principal business of the husbandry. These are reared and fattened for the markets of the manufacturing towns in this county, and in the contiguous county of Lanark. Even on those mountains, however, the necessity of improved pastures, of grains, of rich forage, of turnips, and potatoes, in order to feed cattle for slaughter, has gradually begun to encourage an application to tillage, of which the lands may seem to have been naturally little susceptible. That abundance of fertilizing manures, which the fossils of the county afford, is naturally favourable to this reduction of the wild high grounds under culture. The cheese, the butter, the lambs, the calves, the sheep and oxen, of all ages, find a ready market, without the necessity of any very distant or expensive exportation. As you descend into the lower country, the fields are every where covered with the best articles of cultivated vegetable produce. Stately mansion-houses, elegant villas, rich seats of manufactures, highways in every directions, bespeak the riches and fortunate industry of the county. Even in these parts, the dairy still divides, with the culture of grain, the care of the farmer; for milk, butter, or calves, cannot be so conveniently as corn and meal, imported from a distance for the

supply of the seats of population; and must therefore be produced in the immediate vicinity. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, are all produced here in great abundance. Extensive tracts of ground are laid out in orchards and in kitchen gardens; and the products of these orchards and gardens find always a ready sale.

There are some enchanting rides through this county. If the stranger directs his course towards *Greenock*, he will enjoy a route of several miles singularly pleasant. The *Clyde*, in all her elegance, flowing on the right, and pleasant well cultivated and inclosed fields on the left. Wherever a road skirts the bank of a river, the scene is agreeable. The beautiful scenes, and villas, and mansion-houses, lying between Glasgow and Paisley, strongly evince the increasing opulence of the inhabitants. The *Haklät*, a magnificent dwelling of the Earl of *Glasgow*, encircled with flourishing plantations, and *Cruickstone Castle*, ought not to be passed in silence. This was once the property of the *Crocs*, a powerful family; but, in the reign of MALCOLM II., was conveyed by marriage into the family of the *Stewarts*, afterwards possessed by both Earls and Dukes of *Lennox*. To this castle, *Darnely* repaired with his fair Queen, and tradition says, that the yew-tree still exists, where their mutual vows reached the heavens. To perpetuate this event, MARY had the figure of the yew-tree instamped on her coins.

PAISLEY had its first rise under an ancient and opulent convent, which subsisted here before the Reformation ; has, within the course of the present century, encreased from no considerable magnitude, to be the greatest manufacturing town in Scotland. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Its manufactures are of gauzes, thread, cottons, ribbons, inkle, leather, soap, candles, distilled and brewed liquors, &c. The whole value of the goods, thus annually manufactured, may be about 700,000*l*. Contiguous to *Paisley*, are a multitude of inferior villages, more or less connected with it in trade ; and having cotton-works, bleach-fields, establishments of weavers, by all which, the manufactures of the county are greatly augmented. In others again are colliers, carters, and labourers, belonging to lime-quarries. Even the children are sent to earn their subsistence by labour in the manufactories at eight or nine years of age. This town is of great antiquity, supposed to have been the *Vandura* of Ptolemy, and, upon the application of the Abbot of the Monastery, converted into a burgh of barony. The *Abbey Church*, the *High Church*, the *Town-House*, standing in the centre of the town, and the bury-place of the Earl of *Abercorn*, all deserve a visit from the stranger. Between Paisley and Renfrew improved rural glory shines, and both delights the eye and informs the mind.

RENFREW is the principal town in the county, but inconsiderable compared with Paisley. It was the paternal estate of the Stewarts before they ascended the throne, and still gives the title of Baron to the PRINCE of WALES. ROBERT II. once inhabited a palace here, now only known by a ditch with which it was surrounded. That monarch first wrested this county from Lanark, and formed it into a separate county. Renfrew contains only between 1000 and 2000 inhabitants, has a soap and candle-work, a small bleachfield, and some thread manufactures of muslins and silk. It is remarkable for a very commodious ferry-boat upon the Clyde, which passes near by. This ferry-boat is rather a sort of moveable wooden bridge; and is drawn from the one side of the river to the other by means of ropes and pullies. Near to this was routed and slain *Sumereld*, Thane of Argyle, who collected an army and led them on in rebellion against *Malcolm* III. in 1164. Here also the brave and godly Marquis of ARGYLE, in the end of the last century, during the dishonourable days of persecution, was made prisoner by the Laird of Greenock, and conducted to Edinburgh, where he received the honour of martyrdom for his adherence to truth.

A little distant from Renfrew, the river *Cart* empties its accumulated waters into the Clyde. *To those who have shall be given.* The smaller streams all flow to the greater. After the travel-

ler hath skirted along the side of the hills in company with the smiling Clyde, he arrives at *Port-Glasgow*, a commercial city, with a good harbour, containing about 4000 inhabitants, and hath about 125 vessels of its own property. This, like every other sea-port place, is rapidly encreasing in wealth and population. Here the view of the Clyde, and the inland scene upon the other side, is truly picturesque and romantic. The hills, which overtop the road upon the left from Port-Glasgow to Greenock, threaten to bury the stranger in their fall, and to stop the current of the river; which circumstance, in connection with the adjacent beauties, cannot fail to awaken the attention of the stranger.

Greenock next invites the wanderer to rest and refreshment. This place is more extensive than Port-Glasgow, and situated at the mouth of the Clyde, is a maritime town, with a spacious harbour, trading with all parts of the world. The number of inhabitants are about 15,000, who employ themselves in merchandize, manufacture, and fishing, which they carry on with singular success. There is a custom-house, for the collecting of the taxes, but dependant upon that of Port-Glasgow. Down the coast from Greenock, and along the whole of the river-side, the villages are thriving, and the prospect romantic. *Gourock* is become populous and wealthy in consequence of the resort there for the benefit of sea-bathing.

The memorable persons, places, and things, in this county are too many to be enumerated in the detail. The house of *Ardgaven*, the property of Sir *H. Stewart*, with his beautiful and extensive plantations; the old castle of *Catbcart*, near which was the memorable but unsuccessful effort of MARY Queen of Scots to retain her authority and her crown; the old *Castle* of the *Mearns*, a venerable ruin, together with the *Abbey* of *Paisley*, deserve to be recorded. This last is an ancient structure hastening to decay. The burying-ground or aisle for the family of *Abercorn* is still entire. *Pennant* remarks, that "this is by much the greatest curiosity in Paisley. It is an old Gothic chapel, without pulpit or pew, or any ornament whatever, but it has the finest echo perhaps in the world; when the end door, the only one it has, is shut, the noise is equal to a loud and not very distant clap of thunder; if you strike a single note of music, you hear the sound gradually ascending till it dies away as if at an immense distance, and all the while diffusing itself through the circumambient air. If a good voice sings, or a musical instrument is well played upon, the effect is inexpressibly agreeable." *Castle-Semple*, the noble seat of *William M'Dowall, Esq.*; *Milliken-house*; *Finlayston-house*; *Elderslie*, the seat of Mr *Spiers*; and a multitude of other mansion-houses, among the most elegant and stately in Scotland, adorn

this county. Many vestiges of Roman antiquities are to be seen about Paisley and elsewhere. Many ruins of old Gothic castles still remain. Renfrew was in ancient times a royal residence of the kings of Scotland.

JOHN KNOX, the celebrated Reformer, was descended from a respectable family in the parish of *Kilbarchan*; and the four communion cups which he used when he first dispensed the sacrament in Scotland, are kept by the *Glencairn* family at *Finlayston*, and annually used in the parish.



COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

THE river Clyde, and the confines of Argyleshire, bounds this county towards the west. To the north it meets the confines of Perth and Stirling. Stirling and Lanark bound it towards the north and the east. The shire of Renfrew and the river Clyde limit the south. The measurement of its whole superficies is about 159,356 English acres. The number of its inhabitants amounts to 17,000 ; and the parishes are twelve, the islands 30, in three of which there are churches. In consequence of Lochlomond occupying such a considerable proportion, the land is not very extensive.

A considerable part of this district is mountainous. Towards its north-west extremity are the hills of *Arroquabar* and *Luss*, rising in different parts to more than 3000 feet above the level of the sea ; at their highest summits often clad in snow, and often shrowded in mist and gloomy clouds ; in many places bare of all earth and vegetation ; having their declivities frequently precipitous and rugged ; and exhibiting the deep and narrow vales below thickly overstrewn with rocky fragments, washed by brawling streams,

or filled to a great depth with stagnant lakes. Towards its north-east confines, are the lower heights of *Kirkpatrick*, a ridge of hills extending between east and west, and for the most part covered with green grass, without any considerable intermixture of heath: besides the Clyde washing the western and south edge of this county, it is watered by the *Leven*, the *Enrick*, the *Kelvin*, the *Luggie*. Of these last, the *Leven* alone is navigable. *Loch-Long* and *Gareloch* are arms of the sea; the one bounding the western side of this county, the other penetrating to a considerable depth, in a direction nearly parallel with that of *Loch-Long*. *Loch-Lomond*, the theme of *Poetasters*, but of which the beauties might well claim the best song of some genuine poet, is esteemed the finest lake in Britain; is in length about twenty-six miles; in breadth, where broadest, six miles; has no fewer than twenty-four beautiful islets scattered over its bosom; is known to be in some places seven hundred and fifty feet deep; in different other places of the county, are smaller lakes, of little account, in comparison with this extensive and magnificent lake; on the borders of the lakes, on the banks of the river towards the sea-shore, the county is frequently low, susceptible of tillage, and not unfertile. It is easy to conceive that the scenery must present an interesting assemblage of the awfully wild and sublime, the picturesque, and here and there the beautiful. Some of the

islets of Lochlomond are wooded; and woods are here and there scattered in the other parts of the county. Even from the lower grounds some insulated rocks rise suddenly up, such as that on which the Castle of Dunbarton stands, and these have naturally a striking effect to the beholder's eye.

Sheep are the most numerous branch of the animal stock upon the farms in Dunbarton. The whole number of the sheep in the county is about 26,000. They are of the small, hardy, black-faced race. About 13,000 black cattle form the other capital branch of the animal-stock. These are reared for sale, to be fattened on richer lands, or even fattened for the butcher, on the lower grounds of the county, and are valued for milk, butter, and cheese, which they yield for the markets, and for domestic consumption. Some parts of the lower tract of ground are carefully enclosed, and are under an excellent course of agriculture. Among the banks of Leven, in the vicinity of the town of Dunbarton, towards the confines of Renfrew, this county exhibits specimens of agriculture which might be envied by almost any other district of Scotland. The contiguous manufacturing and commercial counties, present ready markets for whatever parts of the produce of Dunbarton are not consumed by its own inhabitants. *Luss* affords slate-quarries and holly-wood, which is valuable as a material for the weaving

implements, wanted in the neighbouring seats of manufacture. On the upper mountains of this county is a breed of wild roes. In two of the islets of Lochlomond are still kept about two hundred deer.

There are two principal roads through this county, which lead to the north-west Highlands. The southern traveller from Glasgow enters this county at *New Kirkpatrick*, a flourishing village, rapidly encreasing. The great canal glides through this district. This place had the honour to give birth to *St Patrick*, the tutelary saint of Ireland. The village of *Old Patrick* next comes in view, smiling upon the banks of the Clyde. Here the low ground is thin and gravelish, but the hills are covered with wood. In this county there are above 12,000 acres covered with fine natural wood. In this vicinity there are extensive bleach-fields which employ about 1000 hands. In some places the vestiges of *Antonius's wall* may be traced.

The *Castle of Dunbarton*, is the next remarkable place, which is one of the most ancient strongholds in the kingdom. It has been long famed in the history of the nation. But it cannot be better described, than in the words of an elegant writer, who says, "The station of Dunbarton Castle is
" singularly picturesque. It stands on a vast
" rock, with two tops of unequal heights, steep
" on every side, rising to the height of five hundred feet, amid a plain, unconnected with any

" high ground for the space of a mile, overlooking the Leven and the Frith of Clyde. This is a place of some strength, and was in ancient times deemed impregnable. A garrison is still kept here. On the south side, at the bottom of the rock facing the Clyde, and defended by a battery, stands the Governor's house. From this, with vast labour, the steps of a long stair, ascending between the cliffs, have been cut out of the solid rock. Near the top of this stair, in ancient times, there was a great iron gate or portcullis, that was drawn up or let down, as occasion required. This gate so effectually divides the higher part of the Castle from the lower, that tradition says, at one time the English held the south side, while the Scots continued to possess the north. A square tower on the north side, built in the hollow between the two peaks, is said to have been the residence of WALLACE, while the English were in possession of the south side. On the western top, which is the highest, and almost inaccessible, are the remains of a watch tower, from whence seven counties may be seen. On the eastern peak, stands the powder magazine."

The burgh of DUNBARTON, from whence the county derives her name, is beautifully situated on the banks of the *Firth of Clyde*, and the river *Leven*. The soil is thin and gravelly, with a southern exposure. The river being navigable,

it possesses a good harbour, and about 2000 ton of shipping. The inhabitants are about 2000, who live by manufactures. The surrounding bleachfields, and the extensive glass-works, pay Government annual duties to the amount of 3,800*l*. On the banks of the *Leven*, between the southern extremity of Lochlomond, and the town of Dunbarton, very extensive establishments of bleachfields, printfields, and cotton-works, have been formed. These have actually made this tract one of the richest in the kingdom. Villages, hamlets, single houses, are scattered over it, with a profusion similar to what is to be expected only in the immediate vicinity of a great city. Not far from this, was born the celebrated SMOLLET, a novelist, a poet, and historian. A monument is erected to his memory, near the village of *Renton*. The rode from Dunbarton to *Luss*, is truly pleasant. The pure stream, the fertile banks, and the rural beauties, soothe the mind of the traveller; and his pleasure is increased, while he beholds countless hands employed in the bleachfields, printfields, and the cotton-works; and the villages, hamlets, and gentlemens seats, scattered with a rich profusion all around. The last remains of the ancient *Sylva Caledonia*, are seen at *Cumbernauld*, where stands the elegant house of Lord *Elphinstone*. Sir *James Colquhoun*, has a stately house at *Luss*. The Duke of *Argyle* at *Roseneath*, Lord *Stonefield* at *Levenside*; and many others add to the modern ornaments of Dunbarton county. The celebrated

and beneficial *canal*, passes through the south part of this county, which was intended for the encouragement of internal commerce. A company was formed, an Act of Parliament sanctioned the undertaking, Government gave liberal aid ; and in 1790 this great work was finished. Trade hath not been disappointed. The line of this canal is marked on the maps, and the reader will form some idea thereof, from the following account given by a describer of Scotland.

“ In the space of thirty miles, this canal is carried over no less than thirty-six rivers and rivulets, besides two great roads, by means of thirty-eight aqueduct bridges, all of them built with hewn stone, and very elegant. The road from Edinburgh to Glasgow passes under it near Falkirk, and over it by means of a drawbridge, six miles from Glasgow. In the course of this inland navigation, which may in general be performed in less than 18 hours, many striking scenes present themselves to view. But, above all others, the beautiful and romantic situation of the stupendous aqueduct bridge over the Kelvin, near Glasgow, 400 feet in length, carrying a great artificial river over a natural one, in a deep valley, where large vessels sail along at the enormous height of seventy feet above the bed of the river below, is one of the features of this great work, which gives it the pre-eminence over any one of a similar nature in Europe.”

ADDRESS TO SOUTHERN SCOTIA.

*YE Southern glories now farewell,
 In other climes your praise I'll tell,
 Extol thy lawns, and barren heaths,
 Thy clothed brows, thy lovely wreaths
 Around the rocky mountain's top,
 The hill, the vale, the lawn, the slope,
 The labour'd field, the towering pine,
 The pleasant fields, O were they mine,
 Then I in rest and quiet might be,
 And foreign climes I should not see.*



SCOTLAND DESCRIBED.

NORTHERN COUNTIES.



COUNTY OF FIFE.

THE county of Fife, is one of the most opulent among all the counties of Scotland; on the south and the south-west, divided from the counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Stirling, by the Frith of Forth. The Frith of Tay divides it on the north-east and the north, from the county of Angus, and in part from that of Perth. On the north and the north west, it meets the confines of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. Its eastern boundary is formed by the billows of the British Ocean. Its greatest breadth is about 32 miles: Its length between 50 and 60. The parishes are 79, and the whole population about 84,742.

The county, lying thus contiguous to the sea, and washed on two sides by the two great Friths of Forth and Tay, does not mount up on any part of its area to any excessive elevation. The county spreads away with a gradual ascent, as you de-

part backward from the sea-coast. And its highest level is where it is immediately conterminous with Perth and Kinross. But, here and there, arise over its lower area several insulated heights, and even some lengthened ranges of hills; which are not, however, very considerable in the extent of their loftiness. The surface of the county, although almost every where sufficiently susceptible of culture, has in various places received so little of tillage and ornamenting cultivation, that it still remains in the condition of wild and bleak moor. The green hills which arise over *Auchtermuchty* are considerably high, and serve to shelter the fine plain of *Strathmiglo* on the south-east. On the opposite side of that plain, are the beautiful *Lomond hills*, rising over *Falkland*, and forming the two most conspicuous summits of a range of hills extending for some length between east and west. Coal and limestone are plentiful in various parts of this county. The streams by which it is watered, descend chiefly from its western, and from the borders of Kinross county. Some of its smaller streams fall into the Frith of Tay, others into that of Forth. The *Eden*, one of the most considerable, falls into a bay near St Andrew's, which takes its name from the river. The *Leven*, whose course is a good way south from that of the Eden, takes its rise out of *Lochleven*, on the confines of the county of Kinross, and discharges its waters into the bay of Largo.

Various causes have conspired to prevent the husbandry of *Fife* from being improved with rapidity. But the lands are now generally inclosed, and rich crops of valuable grains are raised with sufficient skill. Even on these long neglected moors, deemed little capable of culture, the more enterprising spirit of modern husbandry has been encouraged to lay out expence, and to exercise labour. The cattle of Fife are the largest and the best which Scotland produces or feeds. The horses are excellent for the carriage, the saddle, the draught. The sheep afford a valuable supply of mutton. Barley, oats, pease, beans, and wheat, are raised on the lands under tillage. On a low-lying tract of land, upon the coast which extends with some interruptions from the shore of the Frith of Forth at *Kinghorn*, as far as to St Andrew's, uncommonly rich crops of wheat and barley, potatoes, and turnips, with grasses of various kinds for forage, are continually produced. Westward along the shore of the Forth, towards Clackmannan, the soil is rich, and the culture diligent, skilful and successful. Much grain is every year exported from this county, both for the supply of Edinburgh, and even by the great canal westward to Glasgow, to Greenock, and for the use of the north-west Highlands.

The population of Fife is, in proportion to its extent, exceedingly numerous. Its advantages for navigation; its fossil treasures of lime and

pit-coal, its manufactures, its fisheries, have all conspired with its agriculture, and the fertility of its soil, to occasion its being thus copiously inhabited even from an early period.

Various roads traverse this county. The northern *mail*, having crossed the Frith at the Queensferry, takes her course along the shore to *Inverkeithing*. This is a burgh of considerable antiquity, situate at a small distance from Dunfermline, on a rising ground overlooking the Frith of Forth; inhabited by about 1500 persons; having a fine bay and harbour immediately contiguous to the town; possesses a distillery of corn-spirits, a brewery, some foreign trade, some manufactures of cast-iron goods, and very large exportation of pit-coal. Leaving this place, the road gradually ascends across the country. In the vicinity of the hill of *Beath*, on the left, the prospect is extensive, and the scene pleasantly romantic. About three miles west of this, stands *Dunfermline*, an ancient burgh, which derived its origin from a royal palace and a noble abbey, the remains of which are scarcely visible. In this royal palace was born the unfortunate CHARLES I. and the Princess ELIZABETH, daughter of JAMES VI. This Princess was the mother of the Princess SOPHIA, the origin of the present royal family. The church is a Gothic building, ornamented with a spire. In the burying-ground rest the ashes of MALCOLM and his Queen, with several kings of Scotland.

The population of this burgh, its immediate suburbs, and two or three contiguous villages, is now about 10,000. It possesses a very considerable linen-manufactory. In the vicinity, coals and lime are found and wrought to a great extent. Ale is brewed, and spiritous liquors are distilled in the town. A diversity of other smaller manufactures, dependant upon these, and requisite for the accommodation of the inhabitants, are here exercised. In the neighbourhood, the saltworks, the coal-works, and the lime-works, are very extensive, afford employment to a great number of labourers, and yield great annual returns. "The ingenuity of the inhabitants in weaving," says a certain writer, "appeared at an early period. There is preserved in the chest of the incorporation of weavers, a man's shirt wrought in the loom more than a century ago, by a man of the name of INGLIS, which is without a seam, or the least assistance from the needle; the only part he could not execute was the neck-button." After an elevated and pleasant run, the rural scene smiling around, the mail-coach enters the county of Kinross.

There is also a road that skirts along the coast. Here is *Dalgetty*, a flourishing village; the surface is considerably varied with small hills, and elevates from the water side; the soil inclines to a loamy clay, and is very productive. *Dimbirstle*, the dwelling of the Earl of *Moray*, and the island of

St Comb, add to the beauty of this scene. Here Sir *John Henderson* has carried on the coal and salt-trade to a considerable extent. *Aberdour*, a considerable village, possesses a harbour frequented by some ships. The old castle of *Aberdour*, standing in the centre of some venerable trees, is a pleasant object. The views of the Forth and the opposite coast are highly beautiful. Nor is the beauty lessened in travelling to *Burntisland*. This is a royal burgh, situate nearer to the mouth of the Frith. It has in its vicinity some fine quarries of free-stone. A sugar-house, a vitriol-work, and some other little establishments of trade and manufacture, exist here, in a condition sufficiently thriving. Near this place ALEXANDER III. perished by a fall over the precipitous rocks. A little east of this is *Kinghorn* a small burgh opposite to Leith, situate nearly at the angle, where the Frith of Forth expands itself into the bay before it. It contains more than 1000 inhabitants; possesses two harbours and some shipping, chiefly employed on the ferry between this town and Leith; has thriving manufactures of cotton-yarn and cloths; and enjoys various advantages for trade and for manufacturing industry, which promise to raise it, within no long time, to a condition much more flourishing than that in which it at present subsists. This passage from Leith is more frequented than any other; and here the great road commences which leads to Dundee. *Kirk-*

caldy, a burgh considerably more populous and opulent than Kinghorn, lies about two miles northward, along the coast; possesses thriving manufactures of checks, cottons, and various other things of utility and importance; has a considerable trade to the Baltic, and to different other marts of maritime commerce; and has been, within these last twenty years, enlarged by the extension of its suburbs, till they afford accommodation to at least as many people as dwell in the town itself. The Forth in the front, the spacious and elegant parks of *Raitb* and *Dinnikier* on the back grounds, the situation of this town is singularly beautiful. Several eminent men were born in Kirkaldy. MICHAEL SCOT, the *Friar Bacon* of Scotland, who flourished in the 13th century; Messrs GEORGE and PATRICK GILLESFY, the former, with Mr R. DOUGLAS, also minister of Kirkaldy, were appointed to attend the Assembly of Divines at Westminster in the 17th century. The Rev. Dr JOHN DRYSDALE of Edinburgh; the late OSWALD of *Dinnikeir*; and Dr SMITH, author of the *Wealth of Nations*. Not far from this, the road towards Dundee leaves the shore, and penetrates the centre of the county tending to the north-east corner. The scene is in general bleak and muirish, but agriculture is hastening to improve the face of the country. In the vicinity of this road stands the flourishing village of *Markincb*. Not far distant is *Balgovie Castle*,

once a place of considerable strength. The old house of *Balfour* also adorns this quarter. The *New Inn* is the chief resting place for travellers in this direction, where very neat and agreeable lodgings may be found, and entertainment both cleanly and moderately cheap. The course continues bleak and hilly. *Cupar*, the county town, stands in this line, but is by no means in a flourishing situation; decay seems rather to claim this town as its property; nor is the view increased in beauty, until you reach the river *Tay*, over which the traveller crosses to Dundee, in the county of Angus.

The back of Fife hills, on the south of the *Tay*, afford an agreeable variety to the luxuriant verdure which reigns north of the river. The rough surface forbids a road to skirt the south side of the river, but there are several places which merit a visit from the inquiring stranger. The *Abbey of Balmerino* is ancient, and some of the pillars have been much admired. The old castle of *Ballenbreck*, once the residence of the *Rothes* family, and the top of *Norman's Law*, are worthy of attention. On the south of the *Tay* also stands *Newburgh*, a small burgh, situate upon the shore of the Frith of *Tay*. It contains more than 1500 inhabitants. It possesses a considerable manufacture of coarse linens; prepares and exports some malt; derives advantages from the salmon fishing on the adjacent parts of the *Tay*; and furnishes a few sailors

for Scottish navigation. Here there is a ferry-boat over the Tay to Errol; therefore, a road which leaves the central one above the New Inn, leads to this town. In this course, several places of respectability are found. In the centre of a fertile and extensive plain stands the ruins of the *Abbey of Lindores*. Here are seen the famous crosses of *M'Duff* and *Mugdrum*; from the latter an Inch hath obtained the name of *Mugdrum-Inch*. The lake of *Lindores* is plentifully stored with perch and pike. There are stone quarries in this neighbourhood, which yield 500 l. or 600 l. per annum for paving the streets London. Not far from the village of *Collessie* are the remains of two fortifications. The present learned and eloquent Dr HUGH BLAIR was once minister of the parish of *Collessie*. The house of *Fairney* is supposed to have been one of *M'Duff's* Castles. *Melville-house*, where the Earl of *Leven* resides, surrounded with extensive plantations, adds to the beauties which appear on the east side of the road from Newburgh to the New Inn. In this direction is found *Auchtermuchty*, a thriving manufacturing burgh, inhabited by about 1500 persons, and producing, by its annual manufacturing industry of green linen, to the value of about 20,000 l. *Strathmiglo* is a fine village, lying south-west from Auchtermuchty, containing about 1000 inhabitants, and deriving wealth from the same manufactures which prevail in the adjacent villages.

Falkland, lying between two and three miles southward from Strathmiglo, is distinguished by the stately remains of one of the most sumptuous palaces which belonged to the ancient Scottish kings, contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has in its immediate vicinity the beautiful *Lomond-hills*, which were anciently overgrown with wood. Beside these towns and villages, Fife possesses many other villages of lesser importance, inhabited by spinners and weavers, by coalliers and lime-burners, or by fishermen and sailors.

But the natural and acquired beauties of the southern and eastern coasts merit a particular description. Having conducted our stranger along the coast from the Ferry at Pettycur to that part where the central road leaves the Forth, at the east end of *Path-head*, the first remarkable place which occurs upon the *Coast road* is *Dysart*, a small burgh, at no great distance north-east from Kirkaldy; inhabited by about 2000 persons; possessing considerable manufactures of checks and ticks; having a thriving, although not very extensive establishment for ship-building; with roperies, breweries, salt-works; an exportation of coals, and a variety of modes of trade or manufacture; all established either in the town or in its immediate environs. On the point of a rock is the castle of *Riven's Craig*, which *James III.* gave

to *St Clair*, Earl of Orkney, with the adjacent lands, in consequence of his resignation of that title. The family of *St Clair* hath retained the possession. In the days of OLIVER CROMWELL, it was inhabited, but is now in a ruinous state. On this coast is the villages of *Wester* and *Easter Wemyss*, *Buckhaven*, and *Methil*, in which there are many fishers, who, about the time of *Philip II.* came from the Netherlands and settled in this quarter. The fisheries, the coal-works, and some manufactories, afford employment and subsistence to the inhabitants. *Wemyss Castle*, the residence of Colonel *Wemyss*, encircled with flourishing plantations, and an extensive policy, together with the romantic gardens at *Chapel*, merit a particular visit. Onwards is *Leven*, situate on the river of this name, where it falls into the bay, contains more than 1000 inhabitants, possesses some small manufactures of linen, &c. with a bleachfield and salmon-fishery. The *Isle of May*, contiguous to it; is distinguished by a light-house. Some eminent men were born in this vicinity; from the *Gibson* family of *Durie*, sprung one who was *Lord Register*, and another who was *Lord President*. The village of *Leven* was the birth-place of *Alexander Selkirk*, upon the ground-work of whose adventures was framed the romance of *Robinson Crusoe*; his chest and musket, which he had in the island of *Juan Fernandez*, are still in the possession of his grand-nephew, *John Selkirk*, weaver.

in Largo. The celebrated Sir ANDREW WOOD, who lived in the reign of JAMES III. and IV. was proprietor of the barony of *Largo*. From him it came into the possession of the present proprietors, the family of *Durham*. The pious JAMES DURHAM, who was a captain of dragoons, but became minister of the High Church of Glasgow, and an eminent author, during the usurpation of CROMWELL, was a younger son of this family. In the neighbourhood of *Kilconquhar*, the surface is variable, but the most part both arable and fertile. Here the once royal burgh of *Earlsferry* is reduced to a petty village. Also *Kinkaid's rock*, remarkable for some caves; one called *M'Duff's Cave*, penetrates about 200 feet into the solid rock, and the roof 160 feet, forming a majestic alcove. The elegant buildings of *Balcarras*, *Kilconquhar*, *Newton*, *Lathallan*, *Kincraig*, and *Grange*, illuminate this quarter.

Pittenweem is situated on the coast, which became a royal burgh, under the auspices of JAMES V. This place gave birth to Dr DOUGLAS, present Bishop of Salisbury. The *abbey* of this place becomes more interesting, because of a cave within the burgh, consisting of two spacious apartments; at the extremity of the innermost of which is a spring of excellent water, supposed to be connected with the abbey. *Anstruthwester* is also a royal burgh, but become an insignificant fishing village. In the same direction stands the burgh of *Crail*,

of considerable antiquity, but clothed with obvious marks of better days. These small burghs were favourite objects of the patronage and regard of King JAMES VI. who erected most of them into burghs, and they, in conjunction, send a member to Parliament.

On the east *nook* of Fife stands ST ANDREW'S, which has been, for at least these last 800 years, illustrious as the seat of a convent of *Culdees*, as the ecclesiastical capital of all Scotland; as possessing some eminent establishments for the academical instruction of youth. It consists of one principal street, on both sides of which appear the decaying remains of several houses, once *splendid* and stately, but now desolate, and of several smaller streets and lanes which open into this principal one. It has still two *Colleges*, a number of *well-beneficed professors*, and above 100 students. It may contain, in all, about 3000 inhabitants. It has some small trade, and derives some advantage from inconsiderable manufactures, by which a few of its inhabitants are employed and supported. Its conviviality is enlivened, and a maudlin consolation is administered to its sorrows, by no fewer than *two and forty Ale-Houses!* The church, which exhibits a statue of Archbishop SHARPE, the ruins of the cathedral, those of the Archbishop's castle, and various other remains of antiquity, are particularly worthy of a stranger's

notice. The castle is famous for the fate of Cardinal BEATON. On *Magask-moor*, not far distant, Archbishop SHARPE obtained a similar fate, in consequence of the same persecuting spirit. JOHN KNOX was first called to preach by a congregation in this place. MARTIN, the celebrated author of *Essays on Heat*, belonged to this place ; so also did Dr WATSON, the eloquent historian of the reign of *Philip II.* of Spain.

Fife is well known to have been visited by the Romans. It still exhibits various remains of their encampments. The Anglo-Saxons of Northumberland penetrated at times into this county, while it was occupied by the Picts. The Norsemen made many descents upon it, in the course of those piratical excursions, by which they long ravaged the eastern coasts of Britain. The modern is not less than the ancient glory, it being decorated with elegant seats and mansion-houses and pleasure-grounds. Sir DAVID LINDSAY of the Mount, whose *dramas* are the most ancient in the Scottish dialect, and Sir WILLIAM ERSKINE, lately one of the most respectable generals in the British service, were men belonging to *Fife*. Mr *Pennant* thus concludes his observations on the county of *Fife*. “ It is a county so populous, that, except-
“ ing the environs of London, scarce one in south
“ Britain can vie with it ; fertile in soil ; abun-
“ dant in cattle ; happy in coaleries ; in iron-

" stone, lime, and free-stone ; blessed in manufac-
" tures ; the property remarkably well divided ;
" none insultingly powerful to distress, and of-
" ten depopulate a country ; most of the fortunes
" of a useful mediocrity. The number of towns
" is perhaps unparalleled in an equal tract of
" coast ; for the whole shore from Crail to Cul-
" ross, about 40 English miles, is one continued
" chain of towns and villages."



COUNTY OF ANGUS.

THE county of Angus is bounded on the east, and the south-east, by the British ocean, and the Frith of Tay ; on the west by Perth ; on the north-east, and the north, by Kincardine and Aberdeen. Its greatest length, from north to south, is about five and thirty miles ; its greatest breadth, from east to west, is nearly the same measurement. The parishes are 54 in number, the whole population is near 87,611.

This fine county, where it is contiguous to Aberdeen, comprehends a part of the famous ridge of the Grampian hills. In all its western confines, where it is bounded by the border of Perth, the surface rises here and there to a mountainous elevation and irregularity of level. From its interior heights, descend various rivers ; the *North-Esk*, the *South-Esk*, the *Lunar*, the *Dighty*, and others ; by which its surface is naturally divided, and the superfluous waters are drained off. Many of its hills rise to the height of more than 1500 feet above the level of the sea. Some of them ascend to the elevation of 3000 feet. The general aspect of the county is exceedingly interesting ; that part of the range of the Grampians which

passes through it, is in some places grand and lofty ; and, in others, gradually subsides into the general and ordinary level of the lower country. The surface spreads out in various parts, into broad moors ; is in others, by the stagnant waters, reduced into the condition of morass ; in others, exhibits beautiful fields, easily susceptible of cultivation, and rich meads, clothed, in the proper season, with the most copious luxuriance of herbage. As you descend towards the sea-coast, it becomes still more generally fertile, more level, and apt for the easy occupancy and culture of man.

On the higher and mountainous district of this county, the care of the sheep and the black-cattle, is necessarily the principal object of the husbandry. But, it is comparatively only a very inferior proportion of the farms of the county, on which tillage is not the main business of the farmers. On all the lower territory, the lands have been enclosed, and long carefully tilled. Marle, lime, dung, sea-weeds, have been plentifully employed as manures : Lakes and morasses have been drained : A suitable rotation of crops has been adopted : Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, rye, flax, have been, with great success, raised for the market. Black-cattle are here reared and fattened for the butcher, with great advantage. Turnips, grass-seeds, and some other articles of green crops, are sown. The whole county wears an aspect, evincing it to be a seat of the most flourishing agricultural industry.

The copious population of the county, and the manufacturing towns of this shire, furnish ready markets for the greater part of the farm-produce. For that which cannot be consumed or bought up at home, the sea-ports furnish ready means of exportation.

There are several great roads which run through this county; but that which conveys the Mail, first merits a description. From Perth, it enters this county about four miles west of *Dundee*, and in a pleasant run, the Frith of Tay on the one side, and the highly cultivated lands on the other, passes by the *Castle* and plantations of *Blackness* on the left, and then enters the town of **DUNDEE**. This town is, in magnitude and opulence, the proper capital of the whole county; is situate almost immediately on the northern edge of the Frith of Tay, and near to the mouth of the Frith; contains about 24,000 inhabitants, possesses very extensive and flourishing manufactures of linens, thread, leather, glass, tobacco and snuff, &c. has shipping to the amount of about 9000 tons, and with these vessels, carries on a very brisk and extensive trade of exportation and importation. There are two streets that lead to the centre of the town, called the *Upper* and the *Nether Gate*. On the western extremities of both, the houses are small, chiefly inhabited by those whom monopolizing oppression has driven from the adjacent country. Approaching to the *Cross*, both streets bear evident

marks of antiquity ; but some public buildings have been erected, which excite the admiration of strangers. Among these may be mentioned the *New Church*, the *Cowgate Church*, and the *Town-house*, in which there is a picture at full length, of **GEORGE DEMPSTER, Esq.** who has represented the district of burghs which includes Dundee, during these thirty years. The lofty *Gothic Square* in the centre of the town, is part of an elegant structure dedicated to the Virgin **MARY** in the twelfth century. It is in the form of a cross, and still obtains the name of the *Cross Church*. The harbour is opposite to the centre of the town, and is both spacious and commodious. The stranger who comes from the south, being led by a street directly to the Cross, where Dundee shines in all her modern glory, he cannot fail to conceive a very favourable idea of the wealth of the place. On the east of Dundee stands *Broughly Castle*, a ruinous fort, which hath obviously been intended to guard the entrance of the river. On the north stands the *Law*, an elevated green hill, which commands an extensive prospect, where remains of fortifications are seen. The **FLETCHERS** of *Salton* ; **WEDDERBURN**, Lord Loughborough ; **DEMPSTER** of Dunichen ; and the gallant and modest Lord **DUNCAN**, are some of the eminent men which Dundee hath produced. Along the coast, the scene is pleasant and diversified. The water flowing on the right, and the fields in the highest state

of cultivation and improvement on the left. *Aberbrothwick* is the next remarkable place, which is a sea-port town, contains between four and five thousand inhabitants, has thriving manufactures of coarse linens and sail-cloth, and carries on no inconsiderable sea-faring trade. The majestic ruins of the Castle, one of the largest in the kingdom, always excites the admiration of the traveller. The next memorable place is *Red-head*, a promontory, on which are the ruins of an old castle nearly surrounded with water. And in the vicinity, are *Ethie-house*, the seat of the Earl of *Northesk*, the venerable ruins of *Redcastle*, the remains of Danish camps, and several religious houses. Coals are not permitted to pass beyond *Red-head*, without paying a very heavy duty, which is considered as oppressive, because of fuel being scarce beyond that quarter. Near the road leading to *Montrose*, the *Laws of Logie* are seen, which are three singularly elevated tumuli.

Montrose is one of the finest towns in Scotland, stands at the foot of the south *Esk*, where this river discharges its waters into the British ocean, contains between 5000 and 6000 inhabitants, enjoys the privileges of a royal burgh, possesses a considerable maritime trade, and shipping to the amount of nearly 4000 tons burden; is enriched by the whale and white-fishery, and by a trade of exportation and importation to the Baltic and to the eastern coasts of England; has also manufac-

tures of linens, thread, malt-liquors, &c. As this town is pleasantly situated, neat and commodious, and presents many advantages for the education of youth, many genteel families from the circumjacent country have chosen to fix their residence here. Mistaken in their course, the French fleet first landed in this port, when the *Pretender* was on board, and, had they proceeded farther up the river, the superior fleet of Sir G. Byng would have fallen in with them, and brought their intended expedition to a more early conclusion. Not far from this the traveller enters the adjacent county.

There is an inland road which visits many flourishing villages, running through a pleasant and highly improved scene.

Another principal road enters this county a little west of *Cupar*, and passes nearly through the centre. *Cupar* is an ancient and not inconsiderable town, and its present state is sufficiently thriving. Passing along, the scene is uncommonly pleasant and romantic. The road skirts the northern border of a range of towering hills, and the celebrated vale of *Strathmore*, shining in all her rural glory on the other side. Passing through *Meigle* he arrives at *Glamis*, a small village not many miles distant from Forfar, and containing about 500 inhabitants. Here are two *Obelisks*, erected in memory of MALCOLM II. with a variety of figures carved on them, representing the shock-

ing barbarity of the crime, and the sudden and just fate of the murderers, who, missing their way, were all drowned in a neighbouring lake. Another obelisk, called *St Orland's Stone*; *Dennoon-Castle*, on the top of a hill; and the venerable castle of *Glammis*, still the residence of the family of *Strathmore*, are ornaments of the vicinity. In this direction stands *FORFAR*, the political capital of the county, contiguous to some lakes, out of which the river *Lunan* descends into the sea; contains about 4000 inhabitants; consists of good houses, in part irregularly arranged; possesses flourishing manufactures of coarse linens, of shoes, and of some other useful articles. An Assembly is annually celebrated here on the 19th of June in honour of the memory of *MARGARET*, the queen of king *MALCOLM CANMORE*. At a little distance is *Kirriemuir*, a burgh of barony of great antiquity. The village, with its environs included within the same parish, contains between 4000 and 5000. Its manufactures are of linen-cloth, leather, and shoes. There are several gentlemen's seats and thriving plantations which adorn the rough face of this country. The castle of *Airly* was long a ruin, but an elegant modern house is now erected upon the site thereof. The castle of *Balrie*, once deemed impregnable, is now lying in ruins. *Haliburton-house*, the property of Lord *Aboyne*, stands in a plain, surrounded with stately plantations. The castle of *Guthrie* is almost en-

ture, and denotes the ancient grandeur of the family. On the adjacent moor, the remains of a Roman camp are distinctly obvious. In this direction the stranger comes to the town of *Brechin*, a city of great antiquity, the capital of an ancient Episcopal see. It contains, within the city and in its immediate environs, about 5000 inhabitants. The river South-Esk passes close by it. It has some breweries, some manufactures of linen-cloth and yarn, a bleachfield, and a considerable trade in the exportation of oats, barley, and oat-meal. The bridge over the South-Esk, at this place, is one of the most ancient bridges in Scotland. There is also a remarkable circular hollow and very lofty stone pillar in the church-yard of unknown antiquity. The lofty mountains, the *Braes of Angus*, and *Benchicbins mountains*, are too extensive for description, but greatly increase the grandeur of the Angus-scene.

Aberlerno is famous for some rude pillars, the monuments probably of some great events, which have been inscribed to the Danes. The church-yard of *Strickatbrow* was the scene of a submission of the Scottish nobles to the English EDWARD. Scenes of Roman encampments are still traced within this county. Some of the most remarkable battles in the Scottish history were fought here. Their agricultural improvements and plantations have, within these last 50 years, astonishingly softened and ornamented its features.

Pit-coal is not found within this county, but imported from the Frith of Forth; lime and marle are, however, plentiful.

COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

THIS county is bounded to the north and north-west, by the county of Aberdeen; on the west, the south-west, and the south, by Angus; on the east and south-east, by the British Ocean. Its greatest length, may be about thirty miles; its greatest breadth, about twenty miles. The number of parishes are 18 in number, and the whole population about 23,700.

A part of the famous Grampian mountains, passes through this county, from the south-west to the north-east. From the bases of those hills there extends, in a parallel direction, a wide and fertile plain, named the *Hollow*, or rather the *How of the Mearns*; and forming a part of that great tract, known by the name of *Strathmore*, which stretches along the eastern verge of the Grampians, almost from the one extremity to the other. On the eastern side of what is thus called the *How of the Mearns*, the level of the surface rises; but it again subsides towards the brink of the sea-shore.

The mountainous part of this district exhibits the usual soil and vegetation of hilly regions, in general. As the level of the territory subsides, the fertility of the soil, and its susceptibility of cultivation, are obviously increased. The streams, descending from among the hills, are augmented in magnitude as they flow onwards; deepen and widen their channels; and impress a new air and cast of features upon the face of the landscape. The *Cowie*, the *Carron*, the *Bervie*, are the most considerable of these rivers which actually discharge their waters into the sea. But many inferior streams intersect the level district, and either swell these greater rivers by the tribute they bring, or else actually fall themselves into the sea, although without celebrity. The rivulets often run in a depth of channel which sinks abruptly below the level on either side, in a manner to which their scanty streams are exceedingly disproportionate. In some instances, ledges of rocks extending across the channels of these streamlets, produce cataracts, which are, at least in the time of considerable rains, of a very interesting and even awful grandeur. The sea-coast presents various creeks and natural havens for shipping; but has no head-lands jutting farther out into the ocean than the *Red-bead* in Angus.

In this county, as in that of Angus, the husbandry has gradually come to be occupied more in agriculture than in the simple pastoral manage-

ment of flocks and herds. The late Mr BARCLAY of *Uray*, confessedly one of the most assiduous, enlightened, and successful improvers in agriculture, among all those to whom Scotland has been, within these last 20 years, so eminently indebted, had his estates and his residence in this county; and to his exertions and his example, is the present state of its rural œconomy in a great degree owing. The late venerable MONBODDO, too, attentive as well to the cultivation of his estate, as to the revival of Grecian philosophy, set the example of various improvements in agriculture, which have been usefully adopted by his neighbours. The late Lord GARDENSTONE, although not a practical farmer, was zealous to promote every thing that could tend to advance the opulence and industry of the county. A skilful rotation of crops has consequently been adopted. The lands have been inclosed, manured, and properly tilled: Oxen, as well as horses, have been yoked in the plough. Large quantities of grain have been furnished for the market: Larger droves of cattle, and those better reared and fattened, have equally been produced for sale. The general aspect of the country has been adorned with new beauty, and the general condition of its labouring inhabitants has been meliorated.

Three great roads run through this county. One sweeps along the coast, another, with a small curve, almost through the centre, and a third at

the foot of the Grampian mountains. The coast-road is peculiarly fertile in villages and pleasant scenes: The roaring Forth, upon the one side, and the inland prospect, with all its productions, on the other. Around the village of *St Cyrus* the soil is clayey, watered by the river *North-Esk*, and several remarkable dens and cascades are calculated to repay a visit. Here the renowned castles of *Laurieston* and *Murphy* are to be seen; also the castles of the *Kame of Mathers*, anciently a place of great strength; and the dwellings of the *Barclays*, but now lying in ruins. *Benbolme Castle*, a square tower, hath shared a better fate, and is still kept in good repair although uninhabited. *BERVIE* is the only royal burgh in the county, and obtained that honour from king *DAVID*, who, in 1342, was, in his return from England, driven into this port by a storm. The route from this presents a mingled prospect; the sea, and the cultivated lands, and the towering hills. *Stonehaven*, a burgh of barony on the sea-coast, is now the ordinary scene where the courts are held. This village enjoys the advantage of a fine natural harbour, which might easily be improved so as to become exceedingly capacious and secure. It has some coasting-trade, some small manufactures of coarse linens and of linen-yarn, and a fishery of such white sea-fishes as are the most abundant upon the coast. Its population is about 2000. Here the coast is

bold and rugged, and the soil variable. In this neighbourhood is *Dunnotter Castle*, of great antiquity, and forming one of the most majestic ruins in Scotland. This castle is elevated upon a rock of several acres extent, level on the top, and is completely separated from the land, except by a small neck. Here resided the *Marischal* family, and in the contest between BRUCE and BALIOL, this castle was of great importance. Previous to the use of fire-arms, this place was deemed impregnable, therefore honoured with the preservation of the *Regalia* of Scotland from the English army, in 1661. Not far from this, the ruins of *Thane's Castle* may also be seen. The contiguous village of *Gowden* contains about 200 inhabitants. Some inconsiderable manufactures of coarse linens are here carried on. A machine for spinning flax, similar to the well known cotton-works, was erected here, the first in Scotland. Great quantities of coals and lime are here imported, and there is a considerable annual exportation of grain. Here are also considerable fisheries of salmon and of white fish. There are several small villages along the coast which have not arrived to equal eminence; and the scene is varied, and in some places not unpleasant.

There is a road which runs through this country, almost in the centre, where the general face is hilly and unimproved. Here the villages are few, and accommodations not very inviting. Some be-

nevolent and enterprising proprietors, however, have greatly overcome natural difficulties, if these may be mentioned. *Laurence-Kirk*, a village, inconsiderable till the estate within which it is comprehended became the property of the late Lord *Gardenstone*; was improved, enlarged, enriched, happily regulated as to its police by his efforts, to a degree highly honourable at once to his Lordship's bounty, and to the enlightened intelligence with which that bounty was exerted. *Fettercairn*, and its neighbourhood, are hastening to see better days, under the improvements of Lord ADAM GORDON, and Sir A. RAMSAY. *Gannachie-bridge*, consisting of one arch of 52 feet, whose pillars rest upon tremendous rocks, is deemed a great curiosity. On the estate of *Balbigo*, is the ruins of *Fenella's Castle*, where KENNETH III. was murdered. The son of *Fenella* had been put to death by *Kenneth*, she bore him a mortal hatred on that account, and executed her horrid purpose in this castle in 994. The King's attendants, informed of his fate, set fire to the castle, and reduced it to ashes. *Cairnie Mount*, *Glenbervie*, and several other mountainous regions, are grand and majestic natural objects. Through that mount, however, and along the mouth of that glen, high roads are conducted.

KINCARDINE, the ancient seat of the county courts, is now but a very inconsiderable village, scarcely containing 100 inhabitants. The ruins

of the castle have not yet been entirely erased. Many remarkable remains of antiquity are still to be seen in this county. Here is indeed little or nothing that can be very decisively ascribed to the Romans. But many, not doubtful vestiges of the piratical descents, and of the temporary settlements of the ancient Norsemen, may still be traced. Of these, castles, which began to be erected generally throughout Scotland, in the twelfth century, and in the reign of King MALCOLM CRANMORE, are numerous ruins.

The celebrated and amiable ARBUTHNOT, the friend of POPE and SWIFT, was a native of Kincardine.



COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

THE county of Aberdeen is bounded, on the east, by the British ocean; on the south by the shires of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth; on the west by the counties of Inverness and Banff; and on the north by the German ocean. Its length, from north-east to south-west, is about 80 miles. Its greatest breadth is about 30. The parishes are 80 in number. The whole population is about 80,125.

This county is subdivided into the districts of MARR, BUCHAN, and what is properly called ABERDEEN. *Marr* is the southern division, in the north-west corner of which originates the river *Dee*, and descends with a winding and wildly romantic course, through deep glens and awful forests; receives the tributary waters of many meaner streams issuing from both sides, and, leaving the mountains, enters a level and agricultural region as it approaches Aberdeen, and falls into the sea at the south-east boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, after a course of about 70 miles. In this district the face of the country is rugged, mountainous, wild, and picturesque. Some of the mountains are elevated more

than 2000 feet, and many between 1000 and 2000. Under the shade of these lofty mountains lies the fertile vale of *Bramarr*, where the rugged front and lofty summit of the awful surrounding precipices, occasionally shaded with a solitary pine, or an ancient birch, impress the mind of the stranger with grand and sublime ideas, and exhibit a scene truly noble and romantic. Here stands the Castle of *Bramarr*, the family-seat of the Earls of *Marr*, and its extensive domains, now in the possession of the Earl of *Fife*. This spot is farthest from the sea of any part in Scotland, its distance being about 40 miles.

The woods of *Marr* are very extensive, and some of the firs are near a 100 feet high, and 10 or 12 in circumference towards the root. When the descending rains have swelled the *Dee*, large floats of timber are sent down from the forests of *Bramarr*, to visit the low country. The mountains are inhabited by roes, foxes, pole-cats, white hares, black game, grouse, plovers, wimbrels, and snowflecks. During the winter season, these assemble in great flocks, and invade the low country. Amid the higher cliffs also, eagles, and other birds of prey, rear a numerous offspring.

The natural appearances which attract the eye of the traveller, are majestic beyond description. Of this number are the following: The narrow pass of *Bolliter*, at the extremity of a deep glen covered with shattered rocks, which have fallen

from the impending precipices on each side of the road. The water-fall, called the *Lin of Dee*, in the deep vale of *Glenmuick*, where a large body of water leaps over a perpendicular rock of a semi-circular form, into a hole rendered so deep by the force of the fall, that the vulgar deem it unfathomable. And the extensive and gloomy *Glen-tanner* on the southern extremity of the county.

The district properly denominated *Aberdeen*, is also mountainous, and, unless in a few spots, the land is naturally barren and stony; but industry and cultivation have done much to improve this territory, even to such a degree, that many spots which, within these 40 years, were entirely barren, now rent at 5 l. or 6 l. Sterling, per acre.

This quarter is also beautified with the river *Don*, which flows from the extremity of the county, and glides in a north-east direction, until it embrace the river *Urie*, then directing its course south-east, falls into the British ocean, a little northward of the mouth of the *Dee*. Compared with the banks of the *Dee*, those of *Don* are beautiful and fertile, hence originated the two following lines :

*A foot of Don's worth two of Dee,
Except it be for fish and tree.*

The *Dee* and *Don* furnish great quantities of salmon, the most part of which are carried to the

London market ; and so productive is this branch of commerce, that a space of about two and three hundred yards on the Don, has been found to produce 2000 l. in one year.

The method of catching the salmon, deserves to be narrated. A ridge of loose stones are heaped across the river, in an oblique direction, sufficiently high to raise above the surface of the water. In this rude wall several openings are left, in which boxes are placed, called cruives, that catch the unwary salmon.

As *Don* glides along, she visits the royal burghs of *Kintore* and *Inverury*, whose population and property are not very extensive, and their chief manufacture is the knitting of stockings. Thirty miles above Aberdeen, the Don visits the princely ruins of *Kildrummy Castle*, the ancient dwelling of the Earl of *Marr*, but now the property of the Earl of *Fife*. Situated on an eminence, in the view of fields remarkable for their great fertility, this castle excels in beauty and grandeur. This castle was also rendered famous by the capture of BRUCE's wife and mother, by EDWARD I. of England.

When about to enter into the ocean, the *Don* passes by *Old Aberdeen*, standing on its southern bank. Over this river, there is a bridge of one pointed arch resting upon two opposite rocks, which bears obvious marks of considerable antiquity. This city consists of one street, the build-

ings of which are more remarkable for their air of antiquity than their elegance. The most striking objects are, the *Gothic Cathedral* of the Bishoprick, in which there are two places of worship; and the *King's College*, erected by Bishop ELPHINSTONE, in which HECTOR BOECE once presided, who was a native of Dundee, educated at Paris, in 1500 recalled by that Bishop, and constituted the Principal of the University. He wrote the History of Scotland, beside several other historical pieces. His style was elegant, and his genius bright; but its luxuriance often led him into the field of fable and exaggeration.

NEW ABERDEEN is an elegant city, situated on the northern bank of the river *Dee*. This situation appears to have been chosen as more favourable to sea-trade; and the harbour at the mouth of the *Dee* is defended by a strong stone-pier, erected at vast expence. The Marischal College, founded by Earl *Marischal* about the end of the 16th century, the two parish churches, the College Kirk, an elegant Episcopal Chapel, the Townhouse, with an elegant spire, Gordon's Hospital, the Infirmary, the Grammar School, and several other houses for public worship, compose the public ornaments of this flourishing city. The streets are well paved, and the houses in general lofty and spacious. The resort of students to the University; the manufacture of woollen stockings; the supply of imported goods to the circumjacent

country; a considerable traffic of export and import to London, and to most of the principal seaport towns of Germany or on the Baltic; fisheries of salmon and sea-fishes, are the means by which employment, subsistence, and opulence, are furnished to the inhabitants of this city. Aberdeen is also a royal burgh: The suburbs have at length almost joined the two towns into one. The whole number of the inhabitants of both amount to nearly 30,000.

Buchan is the north-east district of this county. In the higher parts there is much excellent pasture, and the level tract called *Strabogie* contains many well cultivated fields. Towards the east and the north-east, the general level of the country subsides. The territory here stretches out into broad muirs, and the hills which appear among those muirs rise to a less lofty elevation than farther to the south-west. Still nearer to the sea-shore, the land becomes still flatter. Great tracts of deep morasses, filled with oaks, birches, and other trees, anciently overwhelmed, are here and there interspersed. At the very brink of the sea, the shore is sometimes low, flat, and sandy; at other times rocky and precipitous. But even the loftiest hills, or over-hanging rocks, which are to be seen on the sea-coast, ascend not to the elevation of more than 800 or 900 feet. Some tracts, once dry and verdant, have been here covered with sea-sand, and permanently overflowed by the

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ocean. Buchan is generally bare of wood, therefore its appearance is bleak and naked; but from the large quantities of timber found in many morasses, it is certain that it was once the habitation of extensive woods.

Nor is this district destitute of the advantages arising from a flowing river. The *Yetham*, a considerable river, once famous for the pearl-fishery, absorbs a number of petty streams in its course, and discharges its waters into the ocean about 10 or 12 miles northward from the mouth of the *Don*. The *Ugie* is still farther northward, and enters the sea at *Peterhead*. The *Doveran*, arising in the interior parts of the county not far from the sources of the *Don*, flows along the north-west out-line of the county, till when about to discharge itself into the North Sea, it turns into the county of Banff. Innumerable smaller streams water the interior parts of the county. From the number of its rivers, and from the slowness and the meandering progress of their course to the sea, it is perceived how much lower the general level, and how much more gradual the ascent of the country in this eastern region of Aberdeen, than in the western counties of Argyle and Inverness. The banks of the rivers, wherever they are not craggy and precipitous, nor overhung with ancient wood, expand into rich meadows and fertile arable fields. The muirs decline gradually into fair and fertile plains as

you descend toward the sea. Lime-stones abound in several parts of the county.

Several great roads intersect this county. One skirts along the coast, where the traveller is entertained with the most interesting view. On the one side, the sea, in all its watery grandeur; and, on the other, the land, blooming in all the elegance of industrious cultivation. When he arrives at the mouth of the river Yetham, he visits the fishing village of *Newburgh*. In the channel of this river pearls have been found. Coasting along, the ruins of *Old Slain's Castle* appear, demolished by JAMES IV. in 1594 on account of the rebellion of Earl *Huntly*. In this vicinity there is a great cavern, remarkable for its stalactical incrustations and vast quantities of petrifications. Such is the petrifying power of this cavern, that a piece of wood, or any other substance, exposed there for a sufficient time, is converted into solid stone.

Not far from this is seen *Slain's Castle*, lately alienated from the noble family of *ERROL*. This castle is perched, like a falcon's nest, on a vast cliff above the sea. Anciently it was deemed impregnable, being nearly surrounded with water, and on the part where it is accessible, there is a deep ditch with a draw-bridge. Many lofty rocks are seen upon this coast, where the sea-fowl make the dwelling in which they rear their young. In several parts the sea breaks upon these cliffs with indignant fury. A place called the *Bullers of Buchan*, is singularly remarkable. This is a large

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oval cavity formed in the steep rocks. It lies east and west, and its depth is about 150 feet. Boats frequently enter this awful cavity under a natural arch opening to the sea at the east end, resembling the window of some great cathedral.

The next remarkable place upon this road is *Peterhead*. This is the most thriving village on the coast of Buchan; contains above 3000 inhabitants; has, near its harbour, a mineral well, the waters of which are mineralized chiefly by iron, carbonic acid, and muriatic salts, and are in very high reputation as eminently medicinal in all cases of illness arising from nervous debility; has two harbours, and nearly 3000 tons burthen of shipping employed in the fisheries, and in a trade to Germany and the ports of the Baltic; possesses some thriving manufactures; and is frequented in summer by not a little gay company, coming to enjoy the amusements of a rural town, thus thriving and elegant, as well as to repair health by sea-bathing, and by the use of the mineral water. Here many elegant houses, for the accommodation of strangers, have been erected; and there is also a ball-room, under which there are two salt water baths. At this place the river *Ugie*, which originates in the county of Banff, and crosses this county, empties itself into the sea.

The next considerable village is *Fraserburgh*, near *Kinaird-head*, on which there is a light-house

lately erected. This pleasant town was built by Sir *Alexander Fraser* of Philorth in 1600; is a burgh of regality; hath a harbour, and possesses some manufactures of linen yarn, with an inconsiderable share of trade, and contains about 1000 inhabitants.

Not far from this a village is rising at *New Pitsligo*, under auspices which promise to make it one of the most flourishing places in North-Britain. This road leads to Banff, which is situated at the extremity of this county, and at the entrance into Banff county.

From Aberdeen to Bræ-Marr, along the banks of the river Dee, where in many places the scene is highly romantic and pleasant. In this route the traveller is surprised with the appearance of the *Castle of Aboyne*, surrounded with plantations and extensive woods. Nor have the beauties of this river failed to tune the shepherd's pipe to celebrate their praise.

Another road from Aberdeen crosses the county, from east to west, and accompanying the river Don, in most of its passage, visiting many elegant mansion houses, and rural scenes; it terminates at *Huntly*. This is a thriving pleasant village, lying in the north-west district of *Strabogie*, situated on the banks of the river *Bogie*, which contains about 2000 inhabitants, and has considerable establishments of manufacture of flax-dressing, spinning, weaving, and other branches. Near to this vil-

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age, are seen the magnificent remains of *Huntly Castle*, the ancient seat of the ducal family of GORDON. Throughout the county are dispersed various other less considerable villages, inhabited by labourers in husbandry, country artisans, spinners, knitters of stockings, and weavers. Other manufactures not here enumerated, are likewise carried on in it. It is divided into such a number of parishes, as is alone sufficient to shew that it must have been, from a very remote period, extraordinary populous, in comparison with the adjacent counties of Perth, Inverness, and Argyle.

There is also a great road that enters this county near the foot of *Glentanner*, and crosses this county, terminating at Fraserburgh. The barrenness of language, renders it impossible to describe the scene through which the traveller passes, while going along this road. Rural grandeur, sterile ferocity, pleasant fertility, industrious cultivation, and agricultural embellishment, all combine to amuse and instruct.

There is another road reaching from Aberdeen to *Turreff*, passing through a similar scene, and entering the county of Banff at that town.

The remains of the ancient castle of *Dundarg*, still appear on a peninsulated rock, on the northern coast of Buchan. At *Alford*, is still shewn the scene of a famous battle, in which the great Marquis of MONTROSE routed the troops of the *Covenanters*, towards the middle of the last cen-

tury. It was in the vale of *Corrichie* in *Mid-marr*, that the rebel troops of the Marquis of *Huntly* were defeated by the army of the fair and unfortunate Queen MARY, led on by her brother the Earl of *Moray*. The *Erskines*, the *Keiths*, the *Hays*, the *Farquubarsons*, the *Forbeses*, the *Gordons*, are names which have been long illustrious in Aberdeen. On the sea-shore, are several remarkable caves, curious perforations in the rocks, and echoes reverberating the sounds of the human voice with wonderful distinctness, and through an extraordinary quantity of syllables. *Pannanachwells* in Marr, mineralized probably by sulphurated hydrogenous gas, are in little less esteem than that of Peterhead. It were vain to enumerate the names of all those men, famous in letters, in arms, and in arts, who have, even within the present century, arisen in this county.

COUNTY OF BANFF.

THE county of Banff is, at its northern outline, washed by the billows of the German Ocean. On the east, is bounded by the county of Aberdeen; on the west, by that of Moray, and by an insulated part of Inverness. The counties of Inverness, Moray, and Aberdeen, limit its southern angle. If its eastern and western outlines were not curved and waved, but rectilineal, it would then present nearly the figure of an isosceles triangle. The number of parishes are 24 in number, and the whole population about 36,220.

At its southern extremity, this county presents an assemblage of wild and lofty mountains. *Cairngorm*, famous for the precious stones found upon it, towers up to the elevation of about 4050 feet above the level of the sea. The general elevation of the circumjacent territory, is proportionally high. Deep glens divide the mountains from one another; and extensive forests overspread the greater part of this upper division of the county. In its middle region, its general elevation seems to subside; and a wide and interesting vale separates its southern from its northern mountains. As it

stretches out toward the verge of the German ocean, it is again elevated into a new range of hills, among which, those of *Alvab*, *Knockbill*, and *Binnbill*, are the most remarkable, rising, where highest, to the elevation of more than 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The *Conglas*, the *Avon*, the *Fiddich*, are the most remarkable rivers which descend from the southern mountains of this shire. The *Spey* bounds it, for some part of its outline, on the west: The *Deveron* forms its eastern boundary: The *Isla*, arising from the west, crosses through the middle breadth of the county, to discharge itself into the Deveron. Other smaller streams, descending from the northern range of its mountains, pour their waters into the ocean. Throughout the whole county, the forests and plantations are very extensive, thriving, and conspicuous. The precious stones of *Cairngorm*, are among the most beautiful which these occidental regions afford. Limestone is very plentiful throughout a great part of this county. The marble from the quarries of *Portsoy*, has long since been eagerly quarried for the uses of ornamental architecture. The outline of the sea-coast is waving, and presents several head-lands to meet the fury of the ocean; but has no deep bays. Foxes, pole-cats, badgers, are the most remarkable of the wild animals common in this county. Salmon enter the Spey, the Deveron, and the other rivers communicating with the sea. The usual white

fishes and shell-fish are plentiful on the coast. Its wild fowls are numerous and various.

In the mountainous parts of this region, the pastoral management of sheep and black cattle, is of course the principal employment of the farmers. The proportion of the black cattle is large, in comparison with that of sheep. In the vales which divide the mountains, on the banks of the rivers, and especially towards the sea-shore agriculture principally engages their care and labour. The extraordinary abundance of limestone, has contributed, in the most eminent manner, to promote the improvement of the lands by manuring and tillage. Oats, barley, flax, peas, and beans, are the ordinary articles of crop. In favourable years, there is a considerable exportation of grain from the sea-ports. In years which have been unfavourable, there has been a more remarkable failure in the crops of this county, than in those of almost any other equal to it in ordinary fertility. In various places in the county, servitudes in labour and commodities, are still exacted from the farmers by their landlords; and in a manner which appears to be highly unpropitious to the improvement of their husbandry.

The same roads which traverse Aberdeen county penetrate this. The coasting road enters this county at BANFF, from whence the county derives its name. This place is the capital of the county: It stands at the foot of the river *Deveron*.

It possesses some manufactures of thread, stockings, cottons, &c. ; has an excellent establishment for the education of the children, who attend their work and the learning alternately ; has a small trade in the exportation of salmon taken in the Deveron, &c. and in the importation of various articles for the use of the circumjacent country. Nearly in the centre of the town stands *Banff Castle*, a jointure-house of the *Findlater* family, with beautiful gardens and pleasure-grounds. At the foot of an hill close by the town is the elegant seat of the Earl of *Fife*, called *Duff-house*, standing on a spacious lawn, and the waters of the river *Deveron* flowing around. Forest trees and shrubberies, in the modern taste increase the fertility of the scene. At the foot of *Duff-house* garden there is an handsome bridge of seven arches thrown over the river. *Portsoy*, situate at some distance north-west from *Banff*, is a handsome and thriving village, containing about 2000 inhabitants ; possessing manufactures of snuff, thread, and some other articles ; and deriving wealth from its quarries, fisheries, and sea-faring trade. *Macduff* town is a burgh of barony, inhabited chiefly by fishermen and labourers in husbandry. *Cullen* is an ancient burgh, containing about 1500 inhabitants, carrying on fisheries of crabs and lobsters for the supply of the distant London market, and of white fishes, which are dried for the markets of Montrose, Forfar, Dundee, and Leith ; having

also some small and flourishing manufactures of linens and stockings. The *Castlehill* near Cullen is regarded as the site on which stood that ancient *Castle of Cullen*, which is famous in the early Scottish history. Here the ride is pleasant and romantic, the ocean flowing on the one side, and improving agriculture smiling on the other. Journeying along in a curved direction, the stranger arrives at *Fochabers*, a handsome and flourishing village, which the cares of the Duke of *Gordon* have raised to a condition which promises to be within a few years still more remarkably prosperous. The mansion-house of the Dukes of *Gordon*, and its surrounding beauties, are truly elegant. *New-Keith* is an inland village which contains nearly 1100 inhabitants, and is a favourite seat of the linen manufacture. Other towns and villages, none of which are very considerable, but which contain altogether no small proportion of the population, industry, and personal wealth of the county, are also scattered up and down in other parts. The celebrated battle won by MALCOLM II. over the Danes in 1010 is mentioned with exultation by the inhabitants, and the place where it was fought shewn to strangers.

Some Roman remains have been found in the northern parts of Banff, from which it has been at least plausibly inferred, that, whether landing on the coast, or penetrating thus far through the interior country, the Romans certainly at one

time had military stations in this remote part of the island. The *Gaelic* language still continues to be spoken in the interior southern parts of this county; in its more northern and maritime parts, the same strongly Saxon dialect of the English is spoken which prevails likewise in Buchan. In addition to the ornaments of Banff county, the ancient *Castle of Gallvalle*, a huge ruin, and the *Castle of Grange*, the residence of the Abbots of *Kinloss*, anciently a place of great splendour and hospitality, **FERGUSON**, the celebrated self-taught astronomer; **GORDON**, who served under Peter the Great of Russia, and wrote his history; **CHAPMAN**, the author of one of the best treatises which have been written on the subject of education; and various other eminent men, have been born in this county, or have chiefly resided in it. The famous Archbishop **SHARP** and the late General **ABERCROMBY** of *Glassbaugh*, were natives of this county.

 COUNTY OF MORAY.

THIS county is bounded on the east by the counties of Banff and Inverness ; on the west by the counties of Inverness and Nairne ; on the south by that of Inverness ; on the north by the German ocean, where it is gradually contracted into the bay of the Moray-Frith. The number of parishes are 21, and the whole population about 29,950.

MORAY, at its southern extremity, is, like the conterminous shires of Banff and Inverness, rugged, rocky, mountainous, and broken here and there into deep glens. Extensive forests occupy various tracts. *Rivers*, originating among the mountains, descend toward the northern sea coast. The *Spey*, descending with a long meandering and majestic course, from the distant wilds of Inverness, partly intersects this county, and forms, in part, its eastern boundary. The *Lossie*, rising among the middle mountains of this county, passes by the ancient burgh of Elgin in its course, and, at the place of its entrance into the ocean, forms the harbour of *Lossiemouth*. The *Findhorn*, arising in the county of Inverness, crossing that of Nairn, expanding into a lake as it approaches the sea

through Moray; falls at last into the Moray-Frith, at some distance eastward from the confines between this county and that of Nairn. The coast of Moray stretches out northward about the middle of its extent, but recedes at both its extremities back considerably to the south. Sheltered on the south by the high mountains on the confines of Inverness, and its own southern division; on the east by the hills of Banff; on the west and north-west by the lofty mountains of the counties of Inverness, Cromarty, and Ross, having the ocean open before it, toward the north and north-east, and being fanned throughout the year chiefly by the winds blowing from the south-west. Moray, in these circumstances, enjoys a mild and gentle climate. Its summer has been often described as longer and warmer than is known in the other parts of Scotland. Its winters are rarely or never intensely rigorous. Vegetation is almost every where vigorous and luxuriant, in all the fairer parts of the year. The soil is rich and fertile. The aspect of the surface is beautiful and interesting. Its rivers are frequented by immense quantities of salmon. The rocks are very generally of lime-stone.

In the interior parts of the county, remote from the sea-shore, mountainous and almost impervious: sheep, goats, black cattle, and horses, with a few swine, compose the farm-stock; and the management of these is the sole employment of the farmers. But as you descend towards the

sea-shore, the county exhibits continually more and more of cultivation. Barley, oats, even wheat, are the common articles of crop on those rich tracts which lie contiguous to the sea. The prevalent modes of husbandry are skilful. Their success encourages to continual improvements. Much property has been already, in various forms, accumulated upon the lands. New additions are every year made.

There are several beautiful tours through this county. The coast road enters this county, and crosses the *Spey* a little above *Spey-mouth*. Here the soil is of a light loam, and fertile; but agriculture hath not yet greatly improved the natural advantages. Here is *Urquhart*, a pleasant village, where the soil is variable, but fertile. Lord *Fife* is active in the increase of his plantations. Eastward from *Elgin*, stands the flourishing village of *Garmouth*, contiguous to the mouth of the noble river *Spey*. It contains between 600 and 700 inhabitants, of whom not a few are even opulent. The salmon fishery, the exportation of the wood, which is floated down hither in the stream of the *Spey*, from the distant forests of *Strathspey* and *Badenoch*, with a trade of importation, naturally connected with that of exportation, are the sources of business, wealth, and prosperity, to the inhabitants of this village. More than a 100 vessels of about 50 tons burthen each, have been known to sail from the mouth of the *Spey*, in the course of

one year. ELGIN is the next town on that road, which is the capital of this county, is a very ancient burgh, contains about 3000 inhabitants, possesses some manufacturing establishments for the spinning of linen-yarn, the dressing of glove-leather, &c. ; and carries on a sea-faring traffic for the exportation of its manufactures, and of corn, the produce of the county. Some of its buildings wear a venerable air ; but they are not, in general, elegant or splendid. The village of *Lossiemouth*, is the sea-port to the city of Elgin ; contains about 200 inhabitants ; and is the scene of considerable business of exportation and importation. On the adjacent coast, a few fishing boats are constantly plied. *Castle-Spynie*, the ancient residence of the Bishop of *Murray*, is a little east of Elgin. Here a spacious lake is converted into cultivated fields and excellent pasture. The *Priory* of *Urquhart* stood near this lake, but no traces remain. Of the *Abbey* of *Pluscardine*, the magnificent ruins are still seen, at no great distance from the city of Elgin. An ancient fig-tree lately grew, and yielded fruit, within the garden which belonged to the monastery. The ruins of the once stately *Cathedral* of *Elgin*, still remain to command the awful admiration of the beholder. In this direction is *Duffus*, where the unimproved fields, the lean cattle, the meanness of the farm-houses, and the sordid cottages, present the stranger with an unfavourable view of this part. Upon this coast,

however, there are many white fish. At this village, are some works which were executed by the soldiers of *Cromwell*. The plantations of the Earl of *Moray*, the fertile nature of the soil, and the improved husbandry, give a very different view around *Alves*. The town of *Findhorn*, is situate upon the sea-shore; and at the mouth of the bay of *Findhorn*, is a fishing town of some repute, particularly for a sort of dried white fish, known in Edinburgh by the name of *Findrum speldings*. In the vicinity of *Kinloss*, the surface is level, the soil variable, and the cultivation not so advantageous as might be wished. Oats and barley are the chief crops. Different kinds of fish are plenty upon the coast. The situation is pleasant, being so near the extensive lake. *Forres* is a burgh of considerable antiquity, agreeably situate at some distance inland from Findhorn, and supported chiefly by the manufactures of yarn, linen, and thread, in which its inhabitants are engaged. Here stands an ancient pillar, about 23 feet in height, on which are engraven many curious figures, and regarded as a Danish monument, relating to some very important event in the history of the descents of the Danes upon the Scottish coasts. The Gaelic language is spoken in the interior parts of this county. A dialect of the English, nearly allied to that of Aberdeen, prevails toward the coast. It is not to be forgotten, that the remains of the castle of *Lochindross*, famous in

the ancient history of Scotland, covers a space of about an 100 square yards, on an islet in the lake of *Lochindross*, in the middle district of this county of Moray.

COUNTY OF NAIRNE.

THIS small county is, on the north, bounded by the Moray Frith, and is every where else surrounded by the counties of Moray and Inverness. The parishes are five in number, and the whole population about 7063.

In its southern parts, this county is hilly like those by which it is surrounded. Towards the sea-coast its level subsides, and assumes an aspect of fertility and beauty; not but that it exhibits some inequalities even on the verge of the sea-shore. The rivers of *Findborn* and *Nairne*, with the brook of *Salder*, are the only streams of any name which water this district. On their northern banks, and on the intermediate plains, the soil is generally rich and fertile. Yet sullen morasses, and bleak moors, such as might indeed be adorned and fertilized by culture, but on which culture has not yet exercised its power, are too frequently to be seen. The rivers are often swollen by sudden rains, so as to intercept the progress of the traveller, and to carry away the made hay, or

corn already reaped, which lies on their banks. The great northern road leading to *Fort-George* in Inverness passes through this county, but is here often in a very indifferent condition, while the rivers are at the eastern side of the county without a bridge, at the western side even without a ferry-boat. Woods of considerable extent are scattered in different parts of Nairne. Fir, birch, sweeping birch, alders, ashes, oaks, hazels, are the species of trees of which these woods chiefly consist.

The rural economy prevalent in this county cannot be highly praised. The plough is of an old aukwark model; oxen are used in it more than horses, and the team employed usually consists of horses and oxen together, to the number of six or eight. Oats, barley, flax, potatoes, and some turnips, are the common articles of crop. There is a general want of inclosures and roads, without which, rural economy can never be improved to any great perfection. Nor does Nairne possess that abundance of lime-stone which gives fertility and profuse plenty of produce to Moray.

One of the central roads through Moray enters this county a little from *Letham*, passes by *Park* along the skirts of the hills, and hastens through the middle of the county to the town of *Grand Nairne*. After the coast road hath run in a curved direction, through a variegated scene, it arrives at NAIRNE. This town is a royal burgh, situate on the sea-shore, and at the mouth of the river *Nairne*.

It is a place of very great antiquity ; contains about 2000 inhabitants ; possesses a good school and two excellent inns ; derives some wealth from the fishings of salmon, herrings, and white fishes, which are found in the river and on the coast ; but does not as yet enjoy the advantage of any important manufacturing establishment. This road hastens on towards Fort-George.

There is another road which, coming from *Bruall*, in the adjacent county skirts along the other extremity of Nairne. Here stands *Calder*, a considerable village. In the extensive wood of *Calder* are seen some ancient oaks. In the house of *Calder* is shown the bed in which it is said that MACBEATH murdered DUNCAN. The draw-bridge is a curious piece of ancient workmanship. *Calder Castle* is not yet totally destroyed. At *Ardclach*, in the interior part of the county, plaiding, tartans, and some other coarse woolen stuffs, are manufactured with sufficient success. Gaelic, and the Moray dialect of the English, are both spoken in Nairne. *Auldean*, in this county, was the seat of a deanery in the Popish days of Scotland. The whole of this small county appears to have been, when first detached from the surrounding districts, nothing more than the territory belonging first to the royal castle of Nairne, and afterwards rather to that of Calder : It was originally more properly a constabulary than a county or sheriffdom.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

ON the south-west the small county is divided by the Forth from Stirling. Its outline is almost every where else bounded by the great county of Perth. At one point alone, towards the east, it meets the confines of Fife. Its greatest length may be about eight miles ; its breadth about five. The number of parishes are four ; and the whole population about 8710.

Those parts of this county which are the most remote from the banks of the Forth, comprehend, especially toward the north, some of the rising declivities of the famous *Ochill*-hills. Even there, the aspect of the land is either fair and verdant with cultivation, or interesting by the inequalities, the prominences and hollows, the glens, the ridges, the meads, and the uplands, the rocks and the wood which it displays. Two rivers, the *Devon* and the *Black Devon*, intersect the county. The hills of *Alva*, remarkable for their silver mines, are contiguous to this stream at the north-east limit of the county. At the *Crook of Devon*, at the *Rumbling Bridge*, and the *Cauldron-Linn*, this

river forms a series of scenes beyond description beautiful, wild, and romantic. Through the rest of its course to the Forth, it passes through grounds, level, fertile, and finely cultivated. The *Black Devon* has its course farther toward the south-east; supplies water, in its progress, for several useful manufactories, and falls at last into the Forth, near the town of *Clackmannan*. The Forth, meandering along the south-west side of this county, forms a beautiful and interesting boundary, and bestows, at the same time, the advantages of navigation.

Agriculture and the management of black cattle are the principal branches of the industry of the farmers in this small county. Their agriculture is eminently skilful, industrious, and productive. Beans, turnips, potatoes, grasses for hay, oats, barley, and wheat, are the common articles of crop. A farmer's club, for the encouragement of ploughing, was instituted here, the first in Scotland. Swine, as well as black cattle, are fed here in great numbers. The markets of Glasgow and Edinburgh afford sufficient opportunities for the ready sale of every article of farm-produce which this county yields.

It is a peculiarity of this county, that only one great road traverses it, but few roads in Scotland exceed this in beauty and fertility of prospect. The winding *Forth*, and all its smiling banks, on the one side, and the well cultivated and improv-

ing fields, upon the other. Nor doth the river and the road forsake each other during the whole of the course. The first village of importance is *Kennetpans*, where whisky was brewed in large quantities not long ago. CLACKMANNAN, the proper county town, is more remarkable for its ancient tower, and for some other remains of antiquity, than for any considerable present wealth or population. In it, however, the Sheriff-Substitute holds his courts, for one Sheriff-Depute superintends the subordinate administration of justice, in both this county and that of Stirling. Here, too, is the election of the member of Parliament for the county of Clackmannan, celebrated once in fourteen years; for this county sends a representative to Parliament but alternately with the county of Kinross. In the tower are preserved the great sword and the casque of ROBERT BRUCE, from whence the tower is named. A large two-handed sword, said to belong to Sir JOHN GRAHAM, the companion of the valiant WALLACE, is also preserved. Upon the bank of the river, not far from this, at the place where the water of *Lochgartmore* unites with the Forth, stands *Alloa*, only a village or burgh of barony; contains about 3000 inhabitants; is the seat of a custom-house; possesses above 100 vessels, amounting to more than 7000 tons burthen, and navigated by about 500 sailors; has an extensive trade in coals, wood, grain, iron, bottles, &c. exported or imported;

and is distinguished by a variety of such establishments as are naturally to be expected in a town so favourably seated for navigation, and in a county which possesses so many of the natural materials of wealth. The Tower of Alloa is occupied by Mr *Erskine* of Mar, representative of the Earl of *Mar*. The Devon water runs into the Forth at *Tullybodie*. The *Devon* company have carried on the *iron-works* with great spirit and success. At *Tillicoultry*, *serge* has been manufactured since the days of QUEEN MARY. This place was once the seat of Lord COLVILL, distinguished in the wars of HENRY IV. of France; and several ruins of various sorts bespeak the ancient consequence of this county. At *Dollar*, are several glens and woods around the tower of *Castle Campbell*, which is always visited by strangers. It is the property of the Duke of ARGYLE, and was once the family residence. The ruins of the famous ancient Abbey of CAMBUS KENNETH, stand at its north-west extremity. It has been adorned by a number of handsome modern buildings.

COUNTY OF KINROSS.

THE county of Kinross is a small district about 30 miles in circumference, surrounded on all sides by the two great counties of Perth and Fife, and situate almost in the middle distance between the two friths of the Forth and the Tay. The parishes are four in number, and the whole population about 5,050.

Towards its northern extremity this small county rises into a hilly elevation of surface. Descending southward, you find the level of the country to subside, till it spreads out in one wide moor, adjacent to the spacious lake of Lochleven. Innumerable springs gush out over this flatter tract; and several small streams arise to collect the waters of those springs, and convey them into the lake. Among these streams are, particularly, the *Gairney*, the *North-Quiech*, and the *South-Quiech*. *Loch-Leven* is a beautiful and magnificent lake, about 12 miles in circumference, and having its expanse interspersed with various islets. The parts of the county which either immediately surround this lake, or lie from it in a southern or western direction, are varied by rising eminences.

cies ; but for the most part beautifully green, fertile, and cultivated with successful diligence.

The management of sheep and black cattle divide the care of the farmers in this county, with the labourers of tillage. It has hitherto been rather a pastoral than an agricultural district. But the fields have, within these last 10 or 12 years, begun to be subdivided and inclosed : Modes of tillage more skilful than those anciently practised have been tried. A new order in the succession of crops has been happily adopted ; and an attention has begun to be generally paid to the improvement of agriculture, which promises to raise Kinross to eminence among the agricultural counties of Scotland. Wheat, oats, and barley, are produced here in considerable abundance. Limestone, of excellent quality for building, is disposed in inexhaustible strata within this county. Nor is pit-coal wanting. Flax is also one of the articles of crop here cultivated.

The *Mail-road* to Perth runs through the centre of this county, and, except a cross road which comes from Falkland to Kinross, is the only road in this district. Not long after the southern stranger hath entered this county, the spacious *Lochleven* appears on the right, and high improvements reign on the left. The first place worthy of notice, is the burgh of KINROSS, pleasantly situated at the western extremity of Lochleven, is the only town of any consequence within this county.

It contains 1000 inhabitants. The Sheriff, the Justice of Peace, the Baron-Bailie courts, have their seat here. A considerable manufacture of coarse linens, producing cloth to the annual value of nearly 5000 l. Sterling, has for some time flourished here. Another manufacture of cutlery wares, which was once carried on in this place with sufficient advantage, has declined, in consequence of the general preference which the wares of Sheffield and Birmingham have obtained throughout Scotland. *Lockleven*, on the very brink of which this town is situate is not very remarkable for any thing else, than for its abundance of trouts of all sorts, of pikes, of perches, and of eels. The fishing of the lake is rented at 100 l. Sterling a-year; and the trouts are exported in great quantities to the markets of Edinburgh, Perth, &c. thus affording one not contemptible source of income to Kinross. The *Devon* forms three remarkable natural curiosities. The *Devil's Mill*, where the river, falling over a cascade, rushes into a large cavity of the rock below, with a noise resembling a mill wheel; and from its continuance upon Sabbath as well as other days, the country people have given it the name of the Devil's mill. The *Rumbling Bridge*, where there is a tumultuous dashing and toiling of the water, as it rolls from rock to rock. The view is terrible and romantic. The third is *Cauldron Linn*, where are two falls,

the one 34, the other 44 feet, almost perpendicular. The effect baffles description.

The house of *Kinross*, built more than a 100 years since, by that distinguished architect Sir WILLIAM BRUCE, is a very stately mansion-house; and the surrounding fields are ornamented in a manner becoming the environs of so considerable a structure. On an inlet in the lake, appear the ruins of the ancient castle of Lochleven, so famous in the Scottish history, which had its origin at an æra earlier than any comprehended within our authentic records; which was long a royal castle, but fell at length into the possession of the family of *Douglas*; which was still occupied as a place of strength, and a prison; and was often unsuccessfully besieged; it is particularly famous for its unsuccessful siege by the English, and for the captivity of *PIERCY*, Earl of Northumberland, and of the unfortunate *MARY* Queen of Scots. Of the ancient monastery of *Portmoak*, on the eastern bank of Lochleven, scarcely any vestiges now remain. On *St Serf's isle* within the lake, stood anciently a priory dedicated to this saint, of which the ruins are still visible.

Among the eminent men who have done honour to this county, may be enumerated, *WINTON*, once prior of the monastery of Lochleven, the author of a metrical record of our ancient Scottish history; *DOUGLAS*, the first Protestant Archbishop of St Andrew's; *JOHN MAIR*, late Rector

of the Academy of Perth, and author of many useful school books ; also MICHAEL BRUCE, a student, who died young, leaving behind him some poetical compositions, possessed of no inconsiderable share of merit. Kinross divides, with that of Clackmannan, the privilege of sending a representative to Parliament.



COUNTY OF PERTH.

THIS extensive county is bounded on the east by the counties of Fife and Angus, and by the intervening Frith of Tay; on the south, by the counties of Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling; on the west, by the counties of Dunbarton and Argyle; on the north, by those of Inverness and Aberdeen. One detached portion of Perth county is interjected between the counties of Clackmannan and Fife, and by these entirely surrounded. Its form is nearly circular, with a waving outline. It is properly distributed into the districts of Athole, Rannock, Breadalbane, Balquidder, Strathern, Perth Proper, &c. The number of parishes are 62, and the whole population about 114,224.

The whole region consists of a series of mountains, ascending from its southern confines to the loftiest heights in its middle and interior parts, where it is at the remotest distance from both the eastern and the western; but, amidst the interior heights of the mountains, frequent rains fall; snows are long accumulated; clouds and mist continually hover round; springs gush out every where from the chinks in the rocks; vast collections of water constantly stagnate in the lakes, or are diffused over the morasses. Hence a number

of rivers necessarily take their origin. These rivers, descending toward the eastern sea, divide the mountains by vales, which spread gradually out to wider and still wider extent, and assume still more and more, as they subside and as they are expanded, the aspect of beautiful and rich fertility. The *Tummel*, the *Bruar*, the *Tay*, the *Erne*, the *Allan*, the *Teith*, and many other streams, are to be numbered among the rivers of Perthshire, *Loch-Erich*, on the confines of Inverness, *Loch-Rannoch*, *Loch-Tay*, *Loch-Erne*, its most considerable lakes, are likewise some of the most considerable in Scotland. The famous *Grampian* mountains, arising from the vicinity of *Loch-Lomond*, extend across this county from north-west to south-east, and then, before they pass its confines, turning more directly towards the shore of the British ocean, terminate in Aberdeen. The *Ochil* hills occupy the south-west and the southern parts of the county, where it is bounded by the shires of Clackmannan and Fife. Beside the vales down which the rivers descend, many other level tracts are interspersed here and there among the mountains. These lower tracts are in the interior parts very generally in the state of morasses, or of bleak desolate moors. Of the mountains, *Scheballion* in Breadalbane, or rather in the subordinate district of *Fortingale*, rises to the height of at least 3500 feet above the level of the sea. Several others rise almost to an equal height.

Of this wide region, thus diversified over its surface by mountains and vales, rivers, springs, lakes, and morasses, the soil is exceedingly various. On the loftier summits, the rocks are often bare, in other places but thinly covered, and exhibit, in their vegetation, commonly heath intermixed with a few other Alpine plants. On their shelving declivities, where these towards the bases, subside so gradually as to assume almost the appearance of a perfect level; the soil is often deeper and richer, affords a luxuriant vegetation of herbageous plants, and yields abundant returns to tillage. Of the vales, lower *Strathern*, particularly, is one of the richest agriculture districts in Scotland. The country on the lower banks of the Tay is fertile, and well cultivated; and, even in the more remote interior glens and vallies, are many scenes of uncommon fertility and beauty. Here and there, on the declivities of the hills, and in the vales, are the remains of the ancient forests, with very extensive modern plantations. The Duke of *Atbole's* forest, between *Dunkeld* and *Blair-Atbole*, is extensive and interesting, by the great diversity of fine forest-trees which it contains. The vegetable creation has perhaps no tree more pleasingly beautiful, than the weeping birch, which is frequently seen near *Dunkeld*. On almost all sides, in the immediate vicinity of the town of *Perth*, very extensive plantations have been reared. The ancient woods surround-

ing *Loch Rannock*, have been but lately cut down. At *Taymouth*, the princely seat of the Earl of *Breadalbane*, are many stately trees of ancient plantation, and considerable woods more recently planted. In *Callander of Monteith*, on the western side of the county, are also various woods, interspersed in a manner uncommonly interesting and romantic, among wild hills on the banks of rivers, on the borders of an enchanting lake. Limestone is found in sufficient abundance, in certain parts of this county. Granite is usually the principal ingredient in its higher strata of rocks. Lead-mines were once wrought, with good success, at *Tyndrom* in *Breadalbane*. The insulated hills of *Moncrieff* and *Kinnoul*, contiguous to the town of *Perth*, present such diversity of fossils, as never fails to prove inexpressibly interesting to the mineralogist.

On the mountains, and generally through the interior parts of this county, the inhabitants find their principal means of employment and support in the management of sheep, goats, and black cattle. Does and red deer are no longer common as they were once upon these mountains. Goats are still kept as a branch of the farm-stock; and although they be not very profitable, it is not to be wished that they should be expelled, for they feed upon herbs which sheep and oxen reject, and they clamber for their pasture among the cliffs of the rocks, whither other domesticated quadrupeds are

not wont to ascend. Black cattle form now a less considerable part than formerly of the farm-stock upon the wild uncultivated grounds. Sheep have been found more lucrative, and the sheep are accordingly preferred. Yet the proportion of black cattle is still far from small. Considerable numbers of a small or middle sized hardy race of horses are reared and maintained, for the riding or farm labour among these hills. In the vales, such as *Stratbarn*, *Stratballan*, *Strathtay*, agriculture is the greatest business of the farmers, and is very skilfully and successfully carried on. Hence comes a large proportion of that grain which is annually exported from the Tay, and by other channels. The carts, ploughs, and other implements of agriculture, are, in these parts, of the most convenient and skilful construction. The roads are good. The fields are carefully divided and well enclosed; and every thing is in that state which bespeaks a rich, fertile, and industrious agricultural region.

The manners of the peasantry inhabiting this district, are correspondent to their situation and employments. Some still speak the Gaelic language. They are clad partly in the Highland bonnet and tartan, partly in the ordinary Lowland garb. In the wilder parts they live still upon milk, and upon the carcasses of sheep which have died by accident or disease. In addition to their milk, they make a free use of whisky. The

shepherds are averse to all labour, save that which is unavoidably exacted from them in the tending of their flocks. Their houses are still huts, affording little other comfortable accommodation, save that of shelter from the inclemencies of the weather. Their education in letters is partial and imperfect. They believe as truths whatever traditionary tales have been handed down to them by their forefathers, or whatever they can read in a printed book.

Many roads intersect this extensive county, and a volume might be employed to celebrate its countless beauties. Some of the principal roads, and a few of these natural beauties, can only be mentioned. From Clackmannan county, hastening to that of Perth, the southern traveller enters it a little below *Dunblane*. This is still a considerable village, the seat of a *Substitute*, under the Sheriff-Depute of Perth, possessing the remains of an Episcopal cathedral, a library, which was founded by Bishop *Leighton*, and some houses, which were anciently occupied by some of the most respectable nobility and gentry. At the upper end of the town stands a ruinous cathedral. To the north-west appears Strathallan plain. Through this, along the north bank of the river *Teith*, runs the high road which passes over the Grampian mountains, by the extremity of Loch-Tay, visits Breadalbane, and hastens to Blair in Athol. The village of *Down*, several venerable

castles, the *Callander-house*, with several other gentlemen's seats, adorn this tract. On the south of the *Tent* is *Blair-Drummond*, where the late Lord KAMES converted a deep morass into fertile corn fields. The lakes, the mountains, the rivulets, and improving culture, unite to beautify this road. Still, however, the scene is rugged and wild, and the face of the country bears a northern aspect.

There is another road which goes from Dunblane toward Strathearn. After visiting *Ardoch*, this road arrives at *Crieff*, a town rising in importance, where there are some extensive annual fairs. *Drummond Castle*, the ancient seat of the Earl of PERTH, stands on the south of Crieff. Encircled in the windings of the Earn stands the ruins of the abbey of *Innerpaffray*, where a *gratis* school and a library, founded by *Gilbert* Earl of *Strathern*, are to be seen. Near this is *Comry*, where several shocks of an earthquake were felt in 1789. The fine country between Lochearn and Crieff is thus described by a modern traveller.

"Upper Strathern, situated on a spur of the
"Grampians, which advances a little into the
"noble expanse formed by the union of Strath-
"more and Strathern, may be called the Mont-
"pelier of Scotland. It is resorted to in summer
"for the purity of the air, goat-whey, and its
"rural charms, by people from Edinburgh, Glas-
"gow, and other places. Woods, mountains, lakes,

“and the *solum siccum cum aquis fluentibus*,
“conspire to render this one of the most charm-
“ing spots that imagination can conceive. Here
“the people speak both Erse and English. There
“is not any other place in Scotland where the
“Gælic tongue penetrates at this day so far into
“the low country. This valley, from its verdant
“appearance, is called *Erne*, or Green. It was
“anciently a principality, or county-palatine, and
“the inheritance of a branch of the Royal Family
“of Scotland, and it still gives a title to a Prince
“of the blood of England.” The remaining pro-
gress of this road is through a rough and moorish
scene, which rather increases than decreases until
you come to Inverness county.

PERTH, the capital town of the county, is a very
ancient, royal burgh, contains 20,000 inhabitants ;
possesses very extensive establishments for the
cotton and linen manufactures, a very lucrative
fishery upon the Tay, a large trade of exportation
and importation, both by land and sea. It is an ele-
gant and well built town, for most of its ancient
houses and streets, within these last 40 years, have
been renewed, and new streets have been added,
in a style of elegance suitable to the opulence and
improvements of modern times. In its environs,
various establishments of manufacture, cotton-
works, bleachfields, paper-mills, &c. have been
formed by persons belonging to it. The peasant-
ry of the surrounding country, to a considerable

distance, find employment and subsistence in the service of the merchants and manufacturers in Perth. The bridge is none of the least in elegance and strength. There are two churches, one of which hath formerly been a monastery. The Romans approaching this town, and seeing the noble river, burst into the exclamation, "Behold the *Tiber*." In ancient days, this was a royal residence, the seat of Parliament and courts of justice. The house of the renowned Earl of *Gowrie*, memorable for the conspiracy against King JAMES VI. stands near the bridge of Perth. The beautiful hill of *Kinnoul*, remarkable for its fine pebbles, is in the vicinity. On the south side of the Tay, is the venerable hill of *Moncrieff*, smiling over the whole Frith, and the verdant vale of *Strath-earn*. This vale is very extensive, and skreened on the North by the *Grampian* mountains; and, on the south, by the *Ochils*, or *Oak-hills*, being anciently covered with oak. In this vale, are the *Pitcaitly-wells*, remarkable for saline springs of a brackish taste, and found very beneficial in scorbutic complaints. At a little distance, stands the house and birken wood of *Invermay*, which are the subject of a well known song. On the north bank of *Earn*, stands *Duplin-house*, the seat of the Earl of *Kinnoul*, rising amid ancient forests. Here was fought the *Duplin* battle, so fatal to the Scots, in 1332.

The *mail-coach* from Perth to Dundee runs through the fertile Carse of *Gowrie*, where beauty and plenty smile on every side. Here agriculture shines in the highest perfection, and the farmers have acquired great riches. Here the roads have all lately been made, so that in this clayey tract, where it was scarcely possible, in rainy seasons, to pass from one place to another, the access is both easy and pleasant. In this vale, stands the large and flourishing village of *Errol*, which hath received considerable additions through the late Mr *Allan* of *Errol*. Here also is the pleasant village of *Inchtute*, where Dr *Davidson* of *Hatton* was born, and Dr *Peebles* of *Ayr*. Near this is the seat of Lord *Kinnoul*. The populous village of *Lonforgan* and *Castle Huntly*, also stand in this direction. Passing by the house of *Milnefield*, the Mail enters Angus at the bridge of *Innergowrie*.

From Perth to Dunkeld there is a pleasant road. A few miles above Perth, there is an extensive bleachfield called *Luncarty*, a place famous for the great victory obtained by the Scots over the *Danes* in 970, when the gallant *HAX* and his two sons, are said to have won the field. In these fields, the instruments of war are occasionally discovered by the instruments of husbandry. *Old Perth* stood near the place where the water of *Almond* runs into the *Tay*. This town was entirely swept away by an inundation in 1200, and

afterwards rebuilt on its present station. On the east of the Tay, stands the venerable palace of *Scoone*, now a seat of the Viscount *Stormont*. Here the Scottish kings were crowned in a stone chair, which is now removed to Westminster Abbey. *Dunkeld* is a village of no considerable magnitude, inhabited by dependants upon the Duke of *Atbole*, having a weekly market, a good school, some retail traffic, and some little manufactures of linen-yarn, &c. The Duke's pleasure grounds are beautiful beyond description, and never fail to attract the admiration of the stranger. Mr Gilpin says, "At the *Hermitage* on the river *Braan*, the whole stream, in foaming violence, forcing its way through an abrupt and rocky descent, exhibits an astonishing cascade. At the bottom it has formed an abyss, in which the wheeling waters suffer a new agitation, though of a different kind." Another writer says, "When this cataract is seen from a summer-house in the Duke's gardens, in which the panes of glass are of various colours, its effect is new and surprising. When viewed through one of the red panes, it appears as if it were changed into a fiery cataract." The road continues along the banks of the Tay, passes *Doulby*, and comes to *Logierait*, a village containing about 200 inhabitants, situate at no great distance from the point of the conflux of the rivers *Tay* and *Tummel*. To this place, belongs the honour of giving birth to

Dr ADAM FERGUSON. In this direction also stands *Kenmure*, where there is a grotto and a fall of water, which merit a visit. *Maulin* is also seen here, and the pass of *Killicrankie*, famous for a battle fought there in 1689, between the king's troops under the command of General *Mackay*, and a body of Highlanders under the Viscount of *Dundee*. The next remarkable place is *Blair-Atbol*. Here are many vessiges of fortified places seen on the tops of hills. In travelling southward, the eye, after being wearied with bleak and barren mountains, is delighted with the rich verdure and elegant appearance of *Blair*, a residence of the Duke of *Atbol*. This road penetrates the Highlands, even to the *Minimieg mountains*, then enters Inverness county. There are other roads of lesser importance, which cannot be enumerated.

Of remains of antiquity, this county exhibits very many. It has within it the bourne of the Roman conquests in Britain; and at Ardoch, Fortingale, and other places, remains of the Roman encampments are still to be traced. It was within the first petty principality of the ancient Scots; and remains of their rude manners and establishments, are still to be discerned in various places within it. *Dunkeld* was once a seat of the ancient *Culdees*, afterwards of a Roman bishoprick, one of the most opulent in Scotland. Here and there appear various remains of chapels, and of towers, the sanctuaries of religion, and the strong-holds of

war in ancient times. Whether to consider the state of common life and manners which it exhibits to view, its vales, its mountains, its cataracts, and its woods, or to trace the roads, the camps, the ruined towers, which remain as monuments of its ancient history; every traveller of taste, and of a keen, enquiring spirit, will do well to visit, and carefully to traverse, this county of Perth.



 COUNTY OF ARGYLE.

THE county of Argyle is bounded on the east, by the shires of Perth and Dunbarton ; on the north, by Inverness ; on the west and south, by the Irish sea, entering into various bays, sounds, and islets, round the coast, marshalling its billows round the adjacent islets, or struggling and roaring with fury between this and the main land. The figure of that part of this county which lies on the main-land is, in some sort irregular, with an apendent triangle. But within the same political division, are also comprehended several *Hebrudian* islets, of which, at least two or three are considerably extensive. The number of parishes are 26, and the whole population about 50,354

Lofty mountains, deep glens, inlets of the sea entering far into the land, are the most striking features in the general aspect of this county. *Cruacha-Ben*, is one of the loftiest mountains in Scotland. The mountains contiguous to Ben-Lomond, where this county meets the confines of Perth and Dumbarton, are not inferior to the aspiring elevation of that famous summit. The *Linnhe-Loch*, *Loch-Etive*, *Loch-Fine*, are arms or inlets of the sea, entering into the land. The district of *Cantyre* in this county, advances far south,

into what is called the North channel, and is almost divided from the main-land at the narrow isthmus of Tarbat. The district of *Cowal* too, is almost peninsulated by Loch-Fine on the one side, and Loch-Long on the other. *Lochiver*, and a multitude of smaller lakes of fresh water, are interspersed through the interior parts of the county. The *Aray*, the *Urchay*, and many other rivers, arising in the interior parts of Argyle, fall into the western sea: But none of these is, in magnitude, comparable to the great rivers which descend into the sea on the eastern side of the isle. The summits of the great mountains are frequently bare of soil and vegetation; and then exhibit only groupes of columnar, or large masses of stratified rocks. Even several of the glens are almost destitute of vegetation, and are covered thick with fragments which have been broken off, and from time to time precipitated from the rocks above. Woods are, however, scattered here and there on the declivities of the hills, and on the borders of the lakes. The vale of *Glenurchay* is, for a good many miles, verdant, fertile, and cultivated. *Lochavie* has some beautiful green islets scattered over its surface. The district of *Cowal* presents much interesting scenery, where it advances to bound the Frith of Clyde. Every where, towards the sea-coast, on the banks of the rivers, and at the bases of the mountains, are many tracts of arable ground, of no inconsiderable fertility.

In various places, the remains of the ancient forests are still extensive, and consist chiefly of oaks, ashes, birches, pines. It is toward the southern parts, that the level of the country subsides the nearest to an equality with the level of the sea. Towards the interior confines of the county of Perth and Inverness, its elevation is the highest. The rivers wind here and there among the hills, with an effect the most pleasingly romantic. A very great diversity of those wild fowls which haunt the moor, the forest, the lake, or the sea-coast, abound over this district. Roes, stags, and fallow-deer, still roam wild on the hills, and in the forests. Lime-stones, slates, even pit-coal, are among the fossils which are common in this wide county. Herrings, haddocks, and salmon, and a very great diversity of other fishes, frequent the coasts of the sea, and the mouths of the rivers which run into it. Trouts, and other fresh water fishes, abound in the inland lakes. The rocks on the sea-coasts afford a profusion of sea-weeds, useful to be burned into kelp, or to be used as manures for the fertilization of the cultivated soil.

The management of black-cattle, sheep, and goats, are the principal branches of husbandry prosecuted over the greater part of this region. Black-cattle formerly composed, by much, the most considerable part of the ordinary animal-stock. Sheep have, however, been multiplied with great attention within these last 20 years. Farmers from

the low country, have introduced into these parts a more skilful method of managing flocks of sheep, than was formerly known. Cows and oxen are now but the second most considerable branch of the animal stock of the Argyle farmers. The markets of the southern counties of Scotland, and those of England, present the proper opportunities for the annual sales out of the surplus stock. Oats, barley, and potatoes, are the principal articles of crop. Except here and there, upon some low lying and fertile lands, the property of gentlemen, zealous for the improvement of their estates; the agriculture generally practised throughout Argyle, is far from being eminently skilful. In a few instances, however, the proper modes of tillage have been carefully adopted; the proper manures have been laid on at a great expence; the most suitable rotation of crops has been adopted. It should seem, that, in the years of ordinary abundance, the grain produced in this county may be sufficient for the sustenance of its inhabitants, and may at the same time afford a considerable surplus for the breweries and distilleries.

The rugged face of this county, renders the great roads few in number, but these few excel in romantic majesty and beauty. The famous road from Dunbarton, along the bank of Loch-Lomond, sweeps round the extremity of Loch-Fine, at the village of *Gairndow*. Here the hills tower up on either side, and the wild scene sug-

gests the mingled ideas of sublimity and rural simplicity. Skirting along Loch-Fine, the Highland scene continues. The Loch on the one side, and the lofty hills on the other, the roads long, and the inhabitants few. The southern traveller, is, however, relieved with the sight of *Inverary*, the head town of the county. It contains about 1100 inhabitants; has some manufactures of linens and woollens; derives considerable advantages from the fishing of the herrings in Loch-Fine, on which it stands, and possesses some small import and export trade. It has also three good schools; one for common instruction in English, writing, and arithmetic; one for the ancient languages; and a third, for the boarding and genteel education of young ladies. Near this stands the castle of *Inverary*, the residence of the Duke of *Argyle*. In extent of fine plantations and pleasure grounds, and other decorations, few places can equal this. This castle is built of a blue-coloured stone, similar to that of which the king of Denmark's palace is built. On the south side of Loch-Fine, stand *Strachur-house*, the residence of the late General *Campbell*, a commodious dwelling of modern erection. Here the mountains are clothed with oak, ash, and other trees; and there are several curious caves, which will repay the visit of the curious traveller. Along the beautiful banks of Loch-Fine, the traveller visits a few villages,

beholds the spacious loch, with the fishing-boats floating upon its glassy surface, the towering hills, and the verdant vales that lurk under their shadow, and at last visiting *Tarbat*, enters by an isthmus or neck of land, into the peninsula of *Kintyre*. In this part, several Danish camps are to be seen, and some rude obelisks. Not far from the extremity of this peninsula, stands the town of *Campbeltown*, which contains about 5000 inhabitants; is supported chiefly by the herring fishery; possesses also distilleries, in which great quantities of whisky are annually made; and carries on some manufactures of cotton-cloth, and of linen-yarn. *Southend* stands at the extremity of this insular tract, and promises to rise to considerable eminence. Here there are Danish caves, and forts peculiarly interesting. *Dunavesty* Castle hath been the scene of many historical events. *Skipness* Castle hath a noble appearance, and is almost entire. This is supposed to have been the work of the Danes, the cement being as hard as whin-rock. A small part of the Abbey of *Saddle*, built about 1160, is still standing. This is said to have been a monastery of the Cistercian order.

Oban, is a fishing village, of recent erection, the seat of a custom-house, and in a progress of improvement which promises to make it hereafter very flourishing. At *Bunawe*, are some iron-works, carried on by a company who have now

long had an establishment in these parts. The salmon-fisheries on many parts of these coasts, employ a number of persons in a species of labour which affords a reasonable compensation. The cutting down of the woods has brought much money into Argyle; and still continues, in different parts, to prove equally beneficial to the landholders, and to the labourers. Almost opposite to *Oban*, is the isle of *Kerrera*, remarkable for the death of ALEXANDER II. whilst he meditated the conquest of the Hebrides, then in the possession of the Norweigians.

Argyle is supposed to have formed the principal part of the *Caledonian* kingdom, when the eastern provinces of Scotland submitted to the irresistible power of the Roman Empire. Here reigned the celebrated FINGAL, whose invincible arm arrested the progress of the conquerors of the world. In these regions are pointed out the scenes of many of the battles of that immortal hero and his gallant warriors, so beautifully described by the inimitable OSSIAN, the authenticity of whose Poems are now ascertained by the most incontestible evidence. With these isles, Argyle became the conquest of the Norwegians and Danes, in the course of the eighth and ninth centuries of the Christian æra. It was subject, for five or six centuries, to the Crown of Norway, and was, during that time, under the immediate dominion of almost independant feudal chieftains of Norwegian extrac-

tion. In the fourteenth century, all the western parts of Argyle, together with the Hebrudian isles, fell finally under subjection to the Scottish Monarch. For some time after, MACDONALD, the representative of the ancient Princes of this region, retained his possessions, as a feudatory to the Scottish crown: But the *Macdonalds* could not remain in humble loyalty. Their turbulent rebellions were punished by forfeitures. The *Campbells* rose to wealth and importance over their ruined fortunes. The attachment of the Earls of *Argyle* to the Presbyterian and to the Whig interests, during the last century, remarkably endeared them to their country, and served in the end to exalt their fortunes. During the course of the present century, the Dukes of ARGYLE have been, without exception, men of excellent private character, and faithful to the best interests of their country. The cadets of this family are widely diffused through this county, as through all Britain. The *Stewarts*, *Macdonalds*, *Macleans*, are also considerable in Argyle. Various remains of old castles are to be seen here and there on the sea-coast, on islets in the lakes, and in the other situations not easily accessible. *Dunstaffnage*, *Tundergarth*, and a ruinous castle on an islet in *Lochawe*, are remarkable among these ruins. Chapels, the scenes of Popish superstition, when it was anciently professed here, are to be seen in various parts, in a state of ex-

treme dilapidation. The land-holders in general have, within these last 20 years, built a number of good mansion-houses in this county. Even the habitations of the farmers are now, for the most part, decent and comfortable. The dwellings of the inferior peasantry are too often but very wretched huts.



 COUNTY OF BUTE.

IT cannot be ascertained how this small tract hath obtained the honour of being a county ; but honour is sometimes conferred without the causes being obvious. This county contains what is called Bute and Arran, situated in the Frith of Clyde, bounded on the north and west by Argyle; on the east by Ayr, and on the south by the Irish sea : About 12 miles long from north to south, and five broad from east to west. Separated on the north from Argyle by two narrow straits, and on the south-west by a small channel from the isle of Arran. Its northern parts are mountainous, but afford good pastures. In the island is a quantity of red stone. It enjoys a healthy air, and its inhabitants live to a great age. There is a considerable herring and cod-fishery on the coast. The middle of it is mountainous, and abounds with deer. Here are found fullers earth and chrystal; and on the coast are large caves, and remains of Pagan temples. In this island are five churches, and several fishing villages.

BUTE lies in the mouth of the Firth of the *Clyde*; is the principal isle of the county, although *Arran* is likewise comprehended; possesses in *Rothsay* a capital town, containing about 5000 in-

habitants ; is eminently agricultural, and remarkably beautified by agriculture ; is exceedingly populous in proportion to its extent, and is highly benefited by the herring fishery. The Marquis of BUTE has a stately mansion-house in this isle, surrounded with plantations. The castle lying in ruins was anciently a residence of the Kings of Scotland. The bay of Rothesay is a safe anchorage for ships.

The island of *Arran*, which makes a part of this county, is 23 miles in length, and contains about 6000 inhabitants. It is mountainous and hilly, amongst which there are a great number of lochs, several of which produce good salmon. *Goatfield*, one of the highest hills, is 1840 feet above the level of the sea, upon which topazes, or Cairngorm stones, are found. The climate is severe during the winter ; the inhabitants, says Mr. Pennant, are strong, tall, and well made ; all speak the Erse language, but the ancient habit is entirely laid aside. Their diet is chiefly potatoes and meal, and, during winter, some dried mutton or goat is added to their hard fare. The women manufacture the wool for the clothing of their families ; they plant the potatoes, and dress and spin the flax. They make butter for exportation, and cheese for their own use. There are two parishes in the island, *Kilbride* and *Kilmorie*. In Kilbride there are strong appearances of coal, which would be of great advantage

to this district. There is sand-stone, lime-stone, slats, and marble, in plenty. There are several remarkable natural caves; the most noted is that on the west, opposite to Campbeltown, called the King's cave, because it afforded shelter to ROBERT BRUCE, before he defeated BALIOL, and ascended the throne of Scotland. It is 120 feet long, and 60 feet high, and 48 feet wide. There are several antique figures cut out upon the rock. The yearly rental of Arran is 3,500 l. Sterling. The Duke of HAMILTON is proprietor of the whole island, excepting a few small farms.



COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

THIS extensive county is bounded on the east by the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Moray and Nairn; on the north, by the Moray-Frith, and by the counties of Ross and Cromarty; on the west, by the county of Ross, and by sounds of the western sea, which intervene between the Hebrudian isles and the main land; on the south, by the counties of Perth and Argyle. Several of the Hebrudian isles are also politically annexed to it. Another small inland district belonging to it, is insulated between the counties of Banff and Moray. Its greatest length is about 80 miles, from east to west; its greatest breadth, about 50, from north to south. The number of parishes is ; and the whole population about 26,925.

The western coast of *Inverness* is broken by several arms of the sea, entering into it to a considerable depth. At the north-east angle, which it stretches out to the Moray-Frith, it is likewise deeply indented by this great inlet. A multitude of lakes are scattered over its interior area. Various rivers are received into these lakes, or descend from them. Of the mountains, *Ben-Nevis*,

towards the south-west extremity of the county, rises to the amazing elevation of 4,310 feet above the level of the sea. The southern parts of the county, adjacent to the border of Perth, are believed to lie higher than almost any other continuous tract of country in Scotland. Towards the shores of the Moray-Frith, some of the hills are, at their summits, nearly 2,000 feet high. Lofty mountains also tower up in the north-west quarter of the county, where it extends towards the confines of Ross. Loch-Ness, Loch-Locky, Loch-Laggan, are remarkable among the interior lakes. The *Ness*, the *Locky*, the *Spey*, the *Nairn*, the *Glass*, are considerable among the rivers of Inverness. The loftier hills sometimes exhibit nothing but bare crags towards their summits. They are more generally over-grown with heath. Some of the lower hills contiguous to the sea-shore, are grassy and verdant over their whole surface. On the borders of the lakes, on the banks of the rivers, in the vales which intervene among the different hills, are however many fine tracts of level arable ground of a fertile soil, a beautiful natural aspect, and the greatest susceptibility of the richest improvement by culture. Towards the confines, especially of the conterminous counties of Perth, Aberdeen, and Moray, are many tracts of indigenous and natural wood, evidently remains of those much more extensive forests, which once covered a great part of Scotland. Lime-

stone is sufficiently plentiful in different parts of this county. Various ores, and other valuable fossils, are likewise to be found in it. The rivers communicating with the sea, afford salmon. Trouts, eels, and pikes, are taken in the interior lakes. The usual white-fishes and shell-fishes, and especially shoals of herrings, are found on the sea-coast. The roe and stag still wander wild on the mountains and in the forests. The fox and the polecat, are the only beasts of prey. A great diversity of wild fowls abound on the moors, and on the waters. *Loch-Lochy* is not less remarkable for its depth, than is *Ben-Nevis* for its height. The result of one sounding gave 500 fathoms for the depth of a particular part of this lake. Those of another sounding, probably performed with greater accuracy, make its mean depth to be but 116 or 118 fathoms...

The management of sheep and black-cattle forms the principal employment of the inhabitants of this county. They have goats on their higher mountains. Those small horses, which are well known as a Scottish and a Highland race, wander more wild than domesticated, over their moors. Their sheep are of various breeds. They have begun to prefer the black-faced variety from Galloway. Their black-cattle are numerous; but, except the milk-cows, are reared only to the age of three or four years, and then sold off to drovers from the Low-country. The management of

of the flocks and herds is still considerably less skilful in the interior parts of Inverness, than in the county of Argyle. On the shores of the Moray-Frith; and on the coast of the western sea, where the soil is naturally fertile, and where there is abundance of enriching manure, oats, barley, and potatoes, have long been raised in crops, with no contemptible attention and success. Even in the interior vales, the resident landholders have generally set an example of enlightened agriculture in the domains lying immediately around their mansion-houses. But the climate of this mountainous and northern region is too variable, humid, and tempestuous, to permit crops of grain ever to grow and ripen here, so happily as in the southern counties. Nor have the inhabitants of Inverness yet acquired those habits of vigilant, assiduous industry, without which husbandry can never be eminently successful.

Whatever has been done for the improvement of Inverness, has had its origin, in a great degree, in those measures which the British Government has, at different times, employed to restrain the turbulence, and fix the loyalty, of the native inhabitants of these vales and mountains. The soldiers of *Cromwell* are said to have introduced here, for the first time, some of the most necessary and simple arts of life.

Various roads pass through this extensive country. The road from Edinburgh to Inverness pass-

es through Linlithgow, Stirling, and Perth counties, and enters this at the village of *Dalwhinny*. Here the scene increases in Highland grandeur and moorish bleakness. Hastening through the centre of *Badenoch*, it arrives at *Fort Augustus*, a small fortress, consisting of four bastions, standing at the head of Loch-Ness, between the *Tarff* and the *Oich* rivers. A bridge of three arches is thrown over the latter of these. In the district of *Badenoch*, there is a remarkable artificial cave, supposed to have been a hiding place. It ought to be mentioned, that in this extensive space there is no sturgeon, writer, baker, mason, carpenter, butcher, or jail. The road from Fort Augustus to Culloden, runs along the bank of the Ness, therefore the scene is considerably pleasant and inviting. Cultivation, improvement, and good pasture, adorn the banks of the *Ness*. Near the inn, called *General's-but*, there is a fort situated on the conical hill of *Dunjaudel*. *Culloden-moor*, was the scene of the famous battle, in which the Rebellion of 1745-46, was finally overthrown. This road leads to INVERNESS, the capital of the county, a royal burgh of considerable antiquity. It contains more than 10,000 inhabitants. Tanneries, the spinning of linen-yarn, the manufacture of sewing thread, and of various sorts of coarse linen-cloth, a bleachfield, some brick-works, are the principal manufactures which afford employment and subsistence to the labourers. It possesses also

an academy of recent institution, of which the Reverend Dr M'OMIE is rector, and in which every part of education, that can be useful to fit young men for trade, the army, the navy, or the condition of gentlemen-farmers, is taught by skilful and attentive teachers. Here are also offices belonging to different banking-houses. The merchants of Inverness likewise carry on a trade of exportation and importation in a few vessels, not containing, in all, a 1000 tons burthen. They export the produce of the manufactures, the fishes caught in the river, the skins of the wild and tame animals of the surrounding country. Grains, coals, and various other articles, are imported in return by them. *Fort-George* is a strong and regular fortification, with convenient barracks, standing on the point of a peninsula embracing the Murray-Frith, therefore calculated completely to command the entrance to Inverness harbour.

Another great road leads from Loch-leven to *Fort-William*, a fortification of a triangular form, with two bastions. In the vicinity stands the ancient castle of *Inverlochy*, ornamented with four large turrets. Here the kings of Scotland once resided. According to tradition, a city once stood in this place, and ACHAFUS is said to have resided here, who, in 792, concluded a league with *Charlemagne*. This road pursues its course through a rugged mountainous tract, and at last arrives at *Berneria barracks*, from whence the military

road proceeds in a curved direction to Inverness. This county abounds with spacious lakes ; and it is remarkable, that, nevertheless of the coldness of the climate, seldom are these lakes, or the arms of the sea which run into the land, known to be frozen, while the Texel, and many bays and great rivers in Holland and Germany, are frequently covered with ice. Some villages, containing each a very small number of inhabitants, are scattered through the county ; but these are too inconsiderable to be more particularly noticed.

The *Glans* of the *Frasers*, the *Forbeses*, the *Macintoshes*, the *Macphersons*, the *Camerons*, are the principal inhabitants of Inverness. They are divided into three classes ; the great landholders, the tacksmen and gentlemen-farmers, the petty farmers and cottagers. The first and the second of these classes, differ not materially in education, manners, and mode of living, from persons of the same rank in the other parts of Britain. The poorer inhabitants live in uncomfortable huts, are often clad in tartans, speak Gaelic, fare often very sparingly as to food, are neither very skilful in the toils of husbandry, nor very industrious, retain still not a little of a rambling and a martial spirit ; descend often, in considerable numbers, into the low country, to earn some small pittance of wages, by harvest work, as chairmen and porters, or at the great seats of manufacture. The petty farmers still pay some parts of their rent in

personal labour, and in small articles of the produce of their farms. On the eastern and western coasts, and in the vicinity of the fortresses, the meaner country people appear more civilized, than in other more remote situations in the county.

Here are various remains of antiquity. On *Craig-Phaidrick*, contiguous to Moray-Frith, are some apparent remains of walls of ancient fortresses, in a state of vitrification; remains such as are to be found likewise on the other coasts of Scotland, and which are probably as ancient as the æra of the first of the descents of the Norsemen upon this island. At *Glenleg*, and in several other parts in this county, are round towers of a narrow diameter, but considerable altitude, and which are assuredly works of the Norwegians and Danes, who were once masters of these coasts. Various ruins of ancient Gothic castles, of that architecture which prevailed in Europe from the 12th to the 17th centuries, are still to be seen in Inverness. At *Daviot* is still to be distinguished the site of a very remarkable fortification which was formed in the 15th century as a strong-hold, from which a royal military force might restrain and overawe the Clans. Some Druidical and Roman antiquities have been found here. Chapels, and other scenes of Romish Christian worship, are to be distinguished here and there, in a state of almost entire dilapidation. On the islets in the lakes, are remains of various ancient fortresses.

Barrows and *Cairns*, the ancient graves of the dead, are every where to be seen. With almost every one of these remains of antiquity, the simple peasantry of the country are accustomed to connect various fictions of tradition, altogether remote from their real history.

On the shores of the Moray-Frith, and elsewhere throughout the county, the landholders possess some good modern mansion-houses, with suitable parks, pleasure-grounds, and ornamented farms, laid out around them.



COUNTY OF CROMARTY.

THIS small district was first erected into a distinct county, in the end of the last century, at the particular request of **GEORGE MACKENZIE**, then Earl of *Cromarty*, within whose property it was either wholly, or almost wholly comprehended. It is bounded, on the side of the land, by the county of Ross alone. Its coast is washed by the waters of the Frith of Cromarty, and of the Moray-Frith. The number of parishes is five, and the population about 8130.

Its surface is varied by rising hills, vales, and plains. Its soil is fertile, and its climate not severe. Its natural woods, and the plantations which have been formed upon it, when comprehended in the same prospect with the Frith and with the expanding German Ocean, enchant and astonish every beholder, as being a series of the noblest and most interesting scenery which Britain can present. The *Frith* of *Cromarty*, narrow where it communicates with the ocean, but expanding as it advances into the land, to a considerable width, and stretching for a great length inwards, affords the most spacious reception for shipping, and the

best protection from eastern storms that is to be found on all these coasts. At the mouth of this Frith, the rocks of Ross on the northern side, and of Cromarty on the southern, rising with an abrupt elevation, and, jutting out boldly amid the billows, as if to meet one another, strike the eye with a noble and peculiar effect, from which they have been denominated the *Shooters of Cromarty*. A ferry-boat, established to convey passengers between them, from the one county to the other, is remarkable for its conveniences and safety.

The old system of husbandry which maintained upon the farms, in a very poor, and scarcely a tame condition, great numbers of black cattle and horses, has gradually given place to more skilful systems of agriculture and of sheep-farming. The landholders have laudably exerted themselves to promote these improvements; and farmers from the low counties of Scotland have been induced to settle on farms in this region, and introduce that enlightened rural œconomy which Highland prejudices would scarcely be otherwise persuaded to imitate.

There is only one great road which deserves to be mentioned, that leads through the very centre of the county to the ferry. There are several small villages, but the only place worthy of notice, is *Cromarty*, situate near the entrance into the bay, containing about 1500 inhabitants. An extensive manufacture of cloth from hemp, the fisheries,

some trade of exportation and importation, with country-labour, are the means of employment and subsistence to this population.

Some detached parts of this county, which were originally comprehended within it, solely as belonging to the estate of the Earl, in whose favour the county was erected, are separated by Ross from the main extent of Cromarty.

George, Earl of *Cromarty*, was a crafty politician, whose talents were greater than his honesty, who was not unacquainted with literature, and and who lived to a very great age. That famous lawyer, Sir GEORGE M'KENZIE of Rosehaugh, possessed here a seat, with the beauties of which he was greatly delighted, and which he adorned with much fond attention and expence. The late GEORGE ROSS, Esq. of Cromarty, was one of the most zealous improvers of the territory of Scotland. The town of Cromarty was greatly enlarged by his cares, and he laid out no less a sum than 50,000 l. Sterling, in improving and ornamenting his surrounding estates. Sir THOMAS URQUHART, the translator of Rabelais, and the author of some other works, bespeaking erudition more than good faith or good sense, was proprietor of the estate of Cromarty in the beginning of the last century.

The language spoken, is partly the Moray dialect of the English, and partly the Gaelic.

COUNTY OF ROSS.

THIS county extends, between the eastern and western seas, in one line of direction ; and in another, from the confines of Inverness and Cromarty, to the border of Sutherland. The number of parishes are 24, and the whole population about 25,196.

In its interior parts, this county is wild, rugged, and mountainous. Some of its hills rise to an elevation rivalling those of Argyle and Inverness. Several lakes are formed among the hills, and from these and other sources, different rivers descend, both into the eastern and the western sea. On the shores of the Friths of Dornock and Cromarty in the vales, and on the lower declivities of the interior hills on its western coast ; this county, however, possesses extensive tracts of land, which are beautiful, and happily susceptible of the most artificial and improved culture. The scenery of the course of the river *Aultgrand*, is exceedingly interesting, and, at the famous rock of *Craig-grande*, awfully sublime. The famous mountain *Bennawish*, is one of the most remarkable to be seen in these northern regions. And be-

hind it is a place named *Corrivackie*, on which the sun never shines from November to March. On the western side, the surface of the land is broken, like the coast of Argyle and Inverness, by several arms of the sea, which penetrate far into it; among which are Loch-Garren, Loch-Achrairin, Loch-Mare, and Loch-Broom. Excessive rains fall, through a considerable part of the year, on all the mountainous western coast.

Several forests are dispersed throughout this region; and the care of the landholders has, at different times, added many valuable plantations. Red-deer, roes, alpine-hares, foxes, polecats, badgers, are among the wild quadrupeds, the most numerous in this county. On the upper mountains are found various scattered gems, of the same character as those from the celebrated mountain of Cairngorm in Banff. Sand-stone, lime-stone, marble, and some other minerals, are among the fossil treasures of these vales and mountains. Salt is found in small quantities, in divers creeks on the coast, where it is concreted by the sun's heat, during the summer months. Clay and shell marl is found deep among the strata of the morassess; and peat-earth is every where abundant. Some springs of chalybeate-water, have in different places been discovered. In others, there have been indications perceived of the presence of lead-ore. Hopes are entertained, that mines of pit-coal may be at some future period opened.

Throughout a great part of this county, a pastoral life with its occupations, are necessarily followed. Sheep, goats, cows, and oxen, small horses, none of them of breeds eminently excellent, compose the living farm-stock. The shepherds often reside, during the summer-months, in huts or *sbealings*, on the distant mountains, for a while remote from the dwellings, in the vales, of the families to which they respectively belong. The black-cattle, horses and sheep, are exported to the southern markets. Some southern shepherds, coming to settle also in this county, have introduced that preference of a sheep-stock, which prevails on the hills of *Clydesdale*. In the agriculture of the arable grounds on the sea-coasts, and in the interior vales, few or none of the improved implements of modern husbandry have been hitherto adopted. Marle, sea-weeds, dung, lime-stone, sea-shells, are the common manures. The soil is often so rich, as to afford a very ample increase. Barley, oats, rye, flax, hemp, potatoes, are the articles of crop ordinarily cultivated. An instrument, denominated the *casch-rom*, or crooked spade, is used in the tillage of small spots of fertile soil among the rocks, where there is not access for the plough. Both horses and oxen are employed in plowing. The business of preparing peats for winter fuel, takes up a proportion of the labour of both men and

horses, which cannot be advantageously spared from the cares of agriculture. It does not appear that the whole quantity of grain produced in the county, is at any time more than adequate for the sustenance of the inhabitants. The roads, although on a state of rapid progressive improvement, are not yet in general in a condition favourable for the use of carts, or other wheeled carriages.

There is a great road which enters this county through *Glensbeil*: It is still in remembrance, that here a battle was fought in the year 1719, between some Spaniards and Highlanders, headed by the Earl of *Seafortb* on the one side; and on the other, a party of loyal English troops, who obtained the victory. The road proceeds through a hilly and rough path, visits a few villages, mountains, and lakes, skirts by the extremity of *Loch-Mari*, penetrates *Glenmack*, not far from *Loch-Tair*, passes *Loch-Broom*, *Loch-Meaty*, and *Loch-Dow*, and so enters the county of Sutherland. Barrenness, uncultivated nature, partial fertility, romantic grandeur, and solemn majesty, reign during the whole route.

There is another road which commences at FORTROSE, more pleasant, and the scene more fertile. This place is situate on the south-east angle of the county; was erected into a royal burgh by ALEXANDER II.; was the ancient seat of the Bi-

shop of Ross, and is now in considerable prosperity, containing about 1300 inhabitants. This town is an ancient burgh, still the capital of Ross, and comprehends the combined towns of *Rosemarkie* and *Ghanonry*. An *academy* for the instruction of youth in all the more obviously necessary branches of a liberal education, has been established upon a mortification of Bailie THOMAS FORBES of Fortrose, in 1699. Here is also a *Farmers Society*, whose meetings may probably prove auspicious to the improvement of the agriculture of Ross. The spinning of flax is almost the only manufacture at present carried on in this town. Here the coast is bold and rocky, the ivy creeps among the lofty cliffs, the wild pigeons build their nests, and "low brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deep." Here also is found the improving village of *Urquhart*, where the scene is considerably pleasant. The dwellings of Sir *Hector Mackenzie* of Gairloch, of Sir *R. Mackenzie* of Scatwell, and of *Forbes* of Culloden, are all ornaments to this part of the country. *Dingwall*, also an ancient burgh, stands at the bottom of the Frith of Cromarty; contains nearly 800 inhabitants; derives the means of sustenance and wealth, not so much from any foreign trade or manufacture, as from the circumstance of its furnishing shops, markets, artisans, and ale-houses, to the populous rural district around it. A road crosses the cen-

tre of the county, and unites with the other road at the extremity of Loch-Mare. From Dingwall another road skirts along the Frith of Cromarty, passes the villages of *Foulis* and *Balnagown*, and arrives at *Tain*, the third royal burgh within this county, is situate adjacent to the southern shore of the Frith of Dornoch; contains between 1 and 2000 inhabitants; has good schools, and derives advantages from the fishery of the Frith, and from some inconsiderable manufactures. *Ullapool*, or *Lochbroom*, on the western side of the county, is the seat of a thriving village, which owes its origin to the patriotic exertions of the *British Society*. On all the western coast of Ross, herrings and haddocks, cod, and other white fishes, are so plentiful, that the population of that side of the county may be reasonably expected speedily to become more numerous, in consequence of the attention that has been lately turned, with so much eagerness, to the establishment of companies of fishermen.

At *Fearn*, was the seat of a famous abbacy. It was in the north-east part of this county, that the gallant Marquis of MONTROSE was, in his last battle, defeated by Colonel STRACHAN. Various ruins of old Popish chapels, and many Druidical circles of rude stones, are to be seen in different parts of this district. The remains of *Castle-Donnan*, built by ALEXANDER III. on the western

coast, are not yet wholly dilapidated. The *Rosses*, *Munroes*, *Mackenzies*, *Macraes*, *MacIennans*, are the principal clans which have long subsisted in Ross. The Gaelic language is generally spoken throughout the county. But, especially in the towns on the eastern coast, the English becomes gradually more and more prevalent.



COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

THIS county is bounded on the south by that of Ross ; on the north-east, by that of Caithness ; on the east, and south-east, by the Frith of Dornoch ; on the west and north-west, by the Atlantic ocean, and the north sea. It is little less extensive than Ross county. The parishes are 13 in number, and the population about 22,945.

The general aspect of this county greatly resembles that of the other counties which are continuous with it on the south. It is mountainous. Its coast is broken by many islets and arms of the sea. Various lakes of fresh-water are formed among its interior mountains. A number of streams, descending from the interior heights, pour their waters into the sea, round the sea-coast. Of the interior territory toward the north-west, and the north, a very extensive tract is appropriated by Lord Reay to the use of a deer-forest. Even those parts which are divided into pastoral farms, are scarcely, in any instance, opened up by roads. Many of the mountains rise to the height of 2000 feet. *Loch-Naver, Loch-Shin, Loch-Loyal,*

are among the most considerable of the lakes. The rivers *Sbin*, *Kyle*, *Helladale*, and *Helmadale*, are streams of magnitude. The glens, the rocks, the forests, the lakes, are perhaps such as to render this county more wildly picturesque, than any more southern districts of the kingdom. Goats, sheep, and small horses, with a few hogs, and a large proportion of black-cattle, compose the animal-stock. There is comparatively, but little agriculture, and that little negligent and unskilful. The fishing of the salmon which enter the rivers, and of the white-fishes on the coast, the burning of the kelp on the shores, and the improvement of some others of those few natural advantages which the inhabitants of this region enjoy, afford some means of wealth to the land-holders, and of comfortable accommodation to the people in general. But there remains yet much to be done, before Sutherland can become a scene of fertility, cultivation, and flourishing arts.

There are two great roads which chiefly merit attention, in the description of this extensive county. The first of these of which I shall take notice, can scarcely be equalled in romantic variety and wild grandeur. It surrounds the whole of the county, and seldom is deprived of the company of a spacious lake. In conducting our traveller along this road, we shall begin at *Dernoch*, a burgh of small importance, containing but about 500 in-

habitants, is the only one in the county. It stands contiguous to the northern shore of the frith of the same name, and vessels of considerable burden find safe anchorage nigh to it. There is a part of this circumambient road which runs along the shore, where the villages are more numerous. *Embo* is next to *Dornoch*, and is seen struggling to rise in respectability. Here, in 1727, a person was burned for the supposed sin of witchcraft, which was the last instance of this frantic employment in Scotland. The village of *Golspy* is seated also on the eastern shore of the county. It contains about 300 inhabitants. In other parts, too, particularly on the western coast, there have been fishing stations established, which promise to draw together an assemblage of population. The next village is *Dunrobin*, where the soil is considerably fertile. *Dunrobin Castle*, is the seat of the family of *Sutherland*. The situation is remarkably pleasant, in the vicinity of the sea, on an eminence, surrounded by rich and cultivated fields, adorned with woods and winding rivulets. *Skelbo*, the seat of Lord *Duffus*, stands on the south side of Fleet-Loch. At *Brora*, there is a coal-mine lately worked, and used in the manufacture of salt; but, as this coal takes fire in being exposed to the air, it cannot be removed to any considerable distance. A river of the same name forms many fine cascades, not far distant from *Brora*. The

limestone quarry above Dornoch, is peculiarly interesting to the man of speculation. The remains of many *circular towers*, the original intention of which cannot be discovered, abound in this neighbourhood.

The road from Dornoch, in the opposite direction, runs through *Ness, Creecb*, where there is an extensive wood of oak and fir, *Sordel*, and arrives at *Shinshesh*. On the south side of the water, are the villages of *Inveran* and *Pitfour*. There is a small road which crosses the country to the middle road; in this direction is found *Lairg*, a small inland village. From *Shinshesh*, the road runs along the banks of *Loch-Shinn*, and proceeding forward, goes round the whole county, visiting many villages of small importance. The inhabitants, are, however, more numerous upon the shore than upon the inland. Nor doth this road cease its circumambient wanderings, until it hath traversed the whole of the north coast with many windings, and at last entering the county of Caithness at *Kirktown*. Along the whole coast, there are many interesting small islets, affording rich pasturage, and connected with some remarkable anecdotes in the oral traditions of the inhabitants. The Gaelic is the language generally spoken throughout the county. Here are remains of *Duns*, and druidical circles, and Gothic castles, monuments of the ancient history of this

wild region. The Countess of SUTHERLAND, and Lord REAY, are the principal proprietors of the territory. The *Sutherlands*, *Mackays*, and *Macleods*, are the predominant clans. Marble, and possibly many other valuable fossils, are to be found.



COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

THE county of *Caithness*, meeting that of Sutherland on the west and south-west, is, on all other sides, bounded by the North-sea, the Pentland-Frith, and the German ocean. It forms the north-east extremity of the island of Great Britain. The parishes are 9 in number, and the population about 21,680.

The general level of the surface of this county is lower than that of Sutherland. Several headlands, indeed, rise to a considerable elevation over the billows of the sea below. Towards the confines of Sutherland are some rocky hills. Even throughout this whole district, the area is varied by inequalities, protracted here and there into ranges of hills. Yet, in its general character, Caithness is more flat than mountainous; has the aspect rather of a district naturally adapted for tillage, than of a region solely destined to unimproveable pasturage. Among its rivers, are the *Forse*, the *Thurso*, the *Wick*. Its most considerable lakes are the *Flatten* and the *Ovent*. Its climate is exceedingly variable, changing incessantly from hot to cold, from wet to dry, from a state of thaw, to a state of frost. The soil is, for a great part of

the territory, fertile ; here light and sandy, there a deep clay ; here again a loam. Around its coasts, are a profusion of sea-weeds, which being annually collected and burnt, afford large quantities of kelp. • There are various landing places, and several bays around the coast. The navigation through the straights of the Pentland-Frith, is at times found by stranger mariners to be not a little dangerous. An immense abundance and diversity of fishes is found on all these coasts. Where tillage has not yet been exercised, the lands generally spread out into moors, and are overspread with heath. Here are extensive tracts of deep morass.

Caithness is not eminently a pastoral county. The sheep on its farms are few, in comparison with the extent of the ground. Nor are even the cows and oxen exceedingly numerous. Horses are exported when colts, from Sutherland and Caithness, to the Orkney Isles, and are afterwards re-imported at the age of seven or eight years, in great numbers, for the uses of husbandry, &c. Hogs, geese, and poultry, in general, are plentiful. The agriculture is far from being very skilful. Most of the implements and modes of labour are ancient, awkward, and disadvantageous. Yet the fertility of the soil is such, as to afford plentiful crops of black and grey oats, of barley and of potatoes. The necessities of the inhabitants are supplied ; and great quanti-

ties of grain are spared for distillery, and there is an occasional exportation of barley and oats to the *West-Highlands*. The black-cattle are exported to the markets of Falkirk, Edinburgh, and England.

The traveller was conducted in a circular course along the boundaries of Sutherland, and was abandoned at the village of *Kirkton*. Here the stranger shall again be taken by the hand, and conducted through the county of *Caithness*. Entering this county, the Highland scene continues. Several small villages are situated on the north coast, but *Thurso* is a burgh, and a place rising in consequence. Here there is a spacious bay between the points of *Dunnet-head* and *Helborn-head*. Considerable manufactures are commencing, and the dawn of better days, in many respects, appears. Along the Bay of *Thurso*, and all the coast, there are obvious indications of improvement, and some situations far from being unpleasant. This road stretches to *John O'Grott's-House*, at the extreme north-east point of this island; which was actually an edifice built between two and three centuries ago, by a Fleming or Dutchman of that name, who was induced to settle here while the people of Holland and Flanders eagerly enriched themselves by the prosecution of the fisheries in these seas. In the *Pentland Frith*, contiguous to the *Main of Mey*, is the small islet of *Stroma*, belonging to Caithness, and inhabited:

by a happy and moderately industrious race. Once the property of this isle was disputed between the Earls of *Orkney* and *Caithness*. Instead of deciding the quarrel by the sword, they agreed upon the following expedient. Some venomous animals lived in the island of *Stroma*; when these were transported to the *Orkneys*, they died, but when transported to *Caithness* they lived; therefore it was adjudged to belong to *Caithness*. The uttermost point of land upon this side is called *Dungs-bay-head*. This road runs along the coast of the German ocean. Here various villages, bays, creeks, lakes, and hills, vary the prospect, and at last the traveller arrives at *Wick*, a burgh containing about 1000 inhabitants; is situated on the eastern coast, and contiguous to the bay of the same name. The fisheries, and other occupations of a sea-faring life, afford employment to many persons on the coasts. The *British Fishery Society* have been induced to make exertions which promise to raise fishing industry to a most flourishing state upon the coasts of *Caithness*. Salt is made at *Nybster* and *Sarclett*. The cod-fishery is even now carried on with great activity under the auspices of Messrs *Selby, Cresswell, and Company*, of London. Almost all the farmers around the *Caithness* coasts are also fishermen. Red-herrings are here cured in great perfection. There are several other prosperous villages upon the coast, until you come to *Balanalang*, from

whence a road jutting off and runs up the whole county to *Murkle*, not far from Thurso. The circular coast-road continues until the stranger returns to Sutherland county, from whence he set out. In former days, the women in this county were treated by their indolent lords as beasts of burden, rather than partners of their joys. About 30 or 40 years ago it was usual to see a troop of these trudging to the fields, loaded with dung, or in the harvest returning home groaning under a burden of sheaves. This base custom is now abolished, and the farmers employ the horses in their proper work.

Among the most distinguished proprietors of the lands in Caithness, are, the enlightened and patriotic Sir JOHN SINCLAIR of Ulbster, Bart. the Earl of CAITHNESS, Sir BENJAMIN DUNBAR of Hempriggs. The rents of the lands are still, at least in part, paid in occasional servitudes, and in articles of the actual produce of the ground. The house of *Freswick, Burrogil-Castle, Reiss*, the seat of Sir *John Sinclair*, are some of the most considerable mansion-houses of the landholders in this county. *Ackergill-Tower*, once a castle of the Earls *Marischall*, is now the seat of Sir *Benjamin Dunbar*. Caithness has been inhabited from the most ancient times; and accordingly exhibits various sufficiently remarkable monuments of antiquity. Among these are some caves which appear to have been occupied as human habita-

tions, the remains of old Popish chapels, several ruinous castles, and other antiquities of a similar character. Various rude monumental stones, which appear in the fields, are supposed to have been erected to commemorate the fall of ancient Danish leaders. In four of the western parishes of this county, the Gælic language is still spoken. In all the rest, it is the Lowland Scottish dialect of the English, with a mixture of words introduced from the Norwegian.



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WESTERN ISLES.

IN describing the appendages of Scotland, it appears the natural order, to begin with the western, proceed to the Orkney, and terminate with the Shetland isles. The western isles are of various extent, according to the nature of the coast where the billows of the Atlantic spend their eastern force. Where solid rock oppose, no isle is found; but, where the rock doth not repel the Atlantic billow, the isle is formed, and creek and bay, or frith, appear. These isles are scattered along the coast of Scotland, between $57^{\circ} 30'$ and $58^{\circ} 30'$ of north latitude. It is supposed that they were peopled from Ireland, afterwards conquered by the Norwegians, and added to the Scottish crown in the 13th century.

ARGYLE ISLES.

The most southerly of these isles is *ISLAR*, extends from north to south 28 miles, from east to west 18. The number of inhabitants about 8000. On the east mountainous, on the south flat and cultivated. The only harbour is *Lochdale*. There are several rivers well stored with various kinds of fish. In the northern part is *Loch-Finlogan*,

about three miles in circumference, having a small islet in the middle. There is little wood in the island. Here *M'Donald* of the isles once resided, in all the pomp of royal splendour; but his dwelling is now in ruins. The stone used for anointing the chieftains by the Bishop of *Argyle*, still exists. In 1580, his dominions extended to *Isla*, *Jura*, *Kapdale*, and *Kantyre*. Here flax grows, and is spun by the women; lead mines are worked, and there is limestone in abundance. On the forfeiture of the M'Donalds, this isle with *Jura*, was made over to *Campbell* of *Calder*, then a favourite of the court. *Campbell* of *Calder* sold them to *Campbell* of *Bawfield*, for 12,000 l., who is now sole proprietor, and in all probability will soon draw as much annual rent. The inhabitants of this island are fond of music and dancing. They are contented, and hospitable to strangers, and Gaelic is the general language.

On the north of this, and separated only by a small sound called *Isla Sound*, is the island of *JURA*, about 30 miles long and 7 broad, contains about 930 inhabitants, the most rugged of all the western isles, chiefly composed of naked mountains; the *Paps* of *Jura*, so called from their form, are the most remarkable. From *Beinn-an-oir*, or the mountain of gold, there is a prospect sufficient to repay the labour of the man who hath fortitude to ascend. One of these rises 2420 feet above the level of the sea, and the other 2359.

The external appearance is singularly romantic, calculated to excite the most sublime and lofty ideas in the mind of the traveller, affording magnetism, iron-stone, slates, and sand fit for the glass-makers.

On the west of Jura, and separated by an inlet of the Atlantic, are the isles of *ORONSAY* and *COLONSAY*, which properly make one. There are some rugged hills, but, compared with *Jura*, they are level. There are about 720 inhabitants, and 3000 acres of arable land. The walls of the priory of *Oronsay*, are still standing, which, next to *I-colm-kill*, is one of the finest monuments of antiquity known in the western isles. On the shores, coral appears in abundance. The isles north of *Jura*, are small, and no way interesting. *SCABRA* is separated from *Jura* by the dangerous whirlpool of *CORYVREKAN*, where a young Danish prince perished. When the tide advances, this gulph begins to boil, and the vortex forms near a mile of circuit. Many similar whirlpools, and rapid currents, are found in the vicinity, but only dangerous to strangers. *Scabra* is three miles long, and three broad, exceedingly rugged and mountainous, a small part arable, and thinly inhabited. *LUNGA* is about two miles long, and one and a half broad: A little more level, but not greatly better either in produce or population. *BALNAHUAUGH* is about a mile in circumference, and composes one large slate quarry. On

the north of Lunga, stands the isle of *SEAL*, both small, and thinly inhabited. *KERERA* is more extensive, better inhabited, and in some places more fertile. In a spacious bay, on the north of Kerera, is the fertile isle of *Lismore*, no less than nine miles in length. Fertility hath induced a number of inhabitants to settle in this isle.

I-COLM-KILL is upon the south point of another great range of isles, about three miles long, and one broad. The west side is bold and rocky; the east, mild and level. Here there is a village, and the ruins of an august ancient monastery and cathedral, said to have been founded by St *COLUMBA*, with three chapels, in which rest the bones of several kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway. When the country abounded with wolves, an insular burying-ground was preferred, to preserve from these rapacious animals. This was also deemed a consecrated place, in consequence of the religious seat which reigned there; therefore, superstition induced the people to desire a burying ground in that place. There is an ancient traditional prophecy, which is also said to have induced these kings to seek a grave in this isle. Even "that this island should swim, when one tide " should cover Ireland and green-headed Ila." This island was a place of refuge for St *Columba*, and other holy men of learning, when Ireland, England and Scotland, were overrun with barbarism. This was also the place where the archives of Scotland

and many valuable old manuscripts were deposited. These were carried to the Scottish College at Douay in France. How mournful, that this once venerable seat of learning and of royalty, is now almost totally deprived of the ruins of religious instruction. In this place, 48 Scottish Monarchs, from FERGUS II. to MACBETH; four Irish and eighth Norwegian princes, are entombed.

The island of *STAFFA* is a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, of which, says Sir Joseph Banks, in his voyage through the Hebrides in 1772: " We were no sooner arrived, than we
" were struck with a scene of magnificence which
" exceeded our expectations, though founded, as
" we thought, upon the most sanguine foundations; the whole of that end of the island, supported by ranges of natural pillars, mostly above
" 50 feet high, standing in natural colonnades,
" according as the bays or points of land formed
" themselves upon a firm basis of solid unformed
" rock; above these the stratum, which reaches
" to the soil or surface of the island, varied in
" thickness, as the island itself formed into hills
" or vallies; each hill, which hung over the columns below, forming an ample pediment, some
" of these above 60 feet in thickness, from the
" base to the point, formed by the sloping of the
" hill on each side, almost in the shape of those
" used in architecture.

“ Compared to this, what are the cathedrals or
“ palaces built by man ! Mere models or play-
“ things : imitations as diminutive as his works
“ will always be, when compared to those of na-
“ ture. Where is now the boast of the archi-
“ tect ? Regularity, the only part in which he
“ fancied himself to exceed his mistress Nature,
“ is never found in her perfection, and here it has
“ been for ages undescribed. Proceeding farther
“ to the N. W. you meet with the highest ranges
“ of pillars, the magnificent appearance of which
“ is past all description ; here they are bare to
“ their very bases, and the stratum below them is
“ also visible.” Mr Banks particularises sundry
other appearances in this and the neighbouring
island, which is wholly composed of pillars without
any stratum. In some parts of Staffa, instead of
being placed upright, the pillars were observed to
lie on their sides, each forming a segment of a cir-
cle ; but the most striking object in this field of
scenery, is *Fingal's cave*, which Mr Banks de-
scribes in the following manner : “ With our
“ minds full of such reflections, we proceeded
“ along the shore, treading upon another giants
“ causeway, every stone being regularly formed
“ in a certain number of sides and angles, till in
“ a short time we arrived at the mouth of a cave,
“ the most magnificent, I suppose, that has ever
“ been described by travellers.” The length 250
feet, the mouth 53 : The inner end 20, and the
height of the arch 117 feet.

The island of *MULL* is 25 miles in length, and in some place of equal breadth. There are several good natural harbours, and many bays and creeks. *Tobermory* is the only village in the isle where a fishery hath lately been erected. The soil is rocky and barren, scarcely producing corn to supply the inhabitants; but fishing, kelp-making, and cattle breeding, supply this defect. There are some very high mountains, abounding with springs of fresh water, and several ruins of ancient castles. On this coast, a ship belonging to the *Spanish Armada* was blown up in 1588, some say by the desperate resolution of a Scotchman; others say that it was by mere accident.

The *Mull Sound* separates *MORVEN* from Mull. This isle is extensive, and of a similar quality, and yielding similar productions with Mull. About three leagues from the point of *Ardnamurchan*, lie the opulent isles of *COLL* and *TARRI*. *Tyrie* is about 11 miles long, and two and a half broad, contains 2420 inhabitants; the coast rocky, the soil sandy, and about one half is arable. Several green hills, and 24 lochs, diversify the surface. The eels destroy the trout in the lochs. There is no wood on the isle; and the whole belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*. Whin, granite, marble, and wolfram, are the minerals of this isle. *Coll* is 14 miles long, and two broad, and contains 1050 inhabitants. One third belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, the other two thirds belong to *McLean*

of *Coll*. The coast is bold and rugged, and but a small part arable; but the remainder is excellent for rearing cattle. These are the most remarkable isles belonging to Argyleshire.

INVERNESS ISLES.

West from *Arafiach* point, is the isle of *Eigg*, about five miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains 400 inhabitants. There is a glen in the middle, but the rest is hilly and rocky. *M'Donald* of *Glanronald* is proprietor thereof, and receives the sum of 344 l. annual-rent. West of *Eigg* lies *Muck*, three miles long, one broad, and contains 200 inhabitants; the soil level, and in general good, devoid of sheep, but stored with black-cattle. Cod, ling, and dog-fish, frequent the coast in great abundance. Captain *M'Lean* is sole proprietor, and draws 252 l. yearly, exclusive of kelp. Another small isle called *ACH* is in this cluster, of a similar quality with the rest. About seven miles west of *Eigg*, is *Rum*, eight miles long, and eight broad, and containing 453 inhabitants. The surface is rocky, the sheep small, but their flesh and wool fine, both deer and wood are banished the isle. Two hundred and ten pounds come annually into the hands of *M'Lean* of *Coll*, from this isle. *CANNER* isle is next to *Rum*, four miles long, two broad, and sustains 300 inhabitants. The surface varied, the vales fertile,

the cattle of a larger size, molested with rats, and the coast frequented with cod and ling, *M'Donald of Glanronald*, proprietor, who receives 240 l. yearly. The isle of *HELSLEAR* is also in the vicinity, of a circular form, but of small extent.

To the north of these is the isle of *SKYE*, one of the most extensive of the Western Isles; about 60 miles long, and nearly the same in breadth; containing about 16,000 inhabitants; divided between the Laird of *M'LEOD* and Lord *M'DONALD*, whose ancestor was *M'DONALD*, Lord of the Isles. The surface is rugged and variable; snow covers some mountains even to the middle of summer. The isle is watered with rivers, 30 of which afford salmon. There is a remarkable valley which attracts the surprise of the stranger, entirely surrounded by rugged hills, except at two or three passes known only to the inhabitants, who all of a sudden introduce the traveller into a vale which can pasture 4000 cattle. In days of calamity, it was used as a retreat both for men and cattle. The inhabitants are strong and healthy; the cattle small; the sheep good: serpents infest the isle. There are seven clergymen here, and all the inhabitants are Protestants. Two annual fairs are held at *Portree*. Many ruins of Danish camps and Druidical temples are seen. There is some wood in the isle, slate, limestone, marle, marble, lead, and iron ores, pebbles, agates, chrystal, and corals.

The young **PRETENDER** lurked in a cave in the west end of this isle, with his faithful guide, after his unsuccessful attempt to seize a crown.

In the channel between Skye and Ross there is a number of small isles, such as **RONA**, **PRASSA**, and **SCALPA**, all of which are considerably fertile. Some others of inferior importance are scattered around, in which are Danish camps and caves, worthy of a visit. On the west of the sound called the *MINCH*, is a chain of islands almost connected together. These terminate on the south by a clustre of rocks called the *BISHOP'S ISLES*. *Barra* is 12 miles long, and 4 broad, containing 1600 persons. Some parts are cultivated, but the chief attention is paid to cattle. Danish camps are found. There is a good harbour, and excellent fishing on the coast. The general appearance is bleak and uninviting to strangers. The great similarity of this chain of isles renders it unnecessary to add any thing more than to mention their names; for the general appearance and productions differ very little. *SOUTH-UIST*, *BENBECULA*, *NORTH-UIST*, and some lesser isles.

ROSS-SHIRE ISLES.

The *Minch-sound* divides these isles from the main-land. *LEWIS* is one of the largest isles, being about 6 miles long, and 13 broad. The inhabitants are tall and fair, and amount to 1,645.

" The air is extremely moist, and the climate
 " rainy. In the the parish of *Barvas*, there is a
 " hugh-stone called the *Thrusbel*, above 20 feet
 " high, and nearly as many broad; on the north
 " side of *Loch-Carlway*, there are similar stones,
 " 12 feet high, and many such throughout the
 " island; but the most remarkable piece of anti-
 " quity of the kind, is a clump of pyramidal
 " stones, near the village of *Classerness*, 39 in
 " number, from 6 to 7 feet in height; they are
 " all supposed to be erections of the Druids.
 " There is no timber in the island. *Lewis* is di-
 " vided into two parishes, *Barras* and *Stronoway*.
 " *Stronoway* is the chief town, and has a very
 " excellent and well frequented harbour, where
 " vessels of every description may anchor; the
 " the chief attention of the inhabitants is directed
 " to the fishings on the coast, particularly of her-
 " rings." It appears to hasten to a state of ge-
 " neral prosperity, under the care of its enlightened
 " proprietor, Mr *M'KENZIE* of *Seaforth*. It was
 " the ancient seat of the principal family of the
 " *MACLEODS*.

The *HARRIS* isles are separated from *Lewis* by
 a small sound, and appear to have been once one
 isle. The *Harris* isles are, *BERNERAY*, *PATTY*,
CALLIGRAY, and *ENSAY*, names of Danish origin.
 The first of these is beautiful, fertile, four miles
 long, four and a-half broad, and damaged by the

breaking of sand banks. The second is conical, with a peak, the diameter about two and a-half miles, once the granary of Harris, but now injured by the sand. The two latter isles are most frequented with shipping. *Ensay* is all verdant, and possessed of a good soil well cultivated.



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 COUNTY OF ORKNEY.

THIS county includes both the Orkney and Zetland isles, situate at the northern point of Caithness, and separated from it by the Pentland Frith.

SOUTH RONALDSAY is the southmost of these isles, populous, about six miles in length, and three in breadth. Bounded on the south and west, by the Pentland Frith; on the east, by the German ocean; on the north, by a sound dividing it from the isle of *Burray*. The surface is rather low than elevated, the soil in many parts fertile, in others light, and in some merely peat-earth. The climate variable, but enjoying a greater equality of temperature than most places in Scotland. In the summer-months, the isle is beautiful and interesting. The night is there short, and so luminous, as to form a scene at once both awfully grand and singularly delightful. Windy storms are blasting and destructive. *Halero-head*, and *Store's-head*, rise about 250 feet above the waves. Lobsters, shell-fish, and a variety of white fish, are found on the coast. Immense numbers of sea-fowls frequent the isle. Great quantities of kelp are made upon the shores. The inhabitants are about 1700, who live in hamlets and solitary

houses scattered over the isle. *St Margaret's Hope*, is the only village in the isle. Oats, barley, and potatoes, are the articles of crop; and the agriculture is more fortunate than skilful. Carts are seldom used. One sloop of 60 tons sails between this and Leith.

BARRAY is a smaller isle on the north, of about four miles in length, and one in breadth. In its general state, it differs little from the former isle. The young men of this isle, generally discover a strong partiality for the sea-faring life. Horses, black-cattle, sheep, hogs, and flocks of geese, are the animal stock. *Hoy* is a large isle on the west of South Ronaldsay. Here some hills rise to a considerable elevation. The soil is barren, and the glens are shaded with lofty rocks. Some rich veins of lead ore have been discovered. Ships putting in for victualling in the harbours of the neighbouring isle of *Mainland*, produce an advantageous demand for the surplus animal-stock. *GROEM-SAY* is contiguous to Hoy, about a mile and an half in length, and one in breadth. Here 36 families reside, and annually pay to the proprietor about 130 l. Sterling.

POMONA or *MAINLAND*, is the most extensive of all the Orkney isles. Divided from Hoy and South Ronaldsay, in one place, by a narrow sound, forming an excellent road for shipping, and in another by a wide expanding bason. Other islets shelter it towards the north-east. Upon the

east and west coasts, the billows of the Atlantic and the German Ocean spend their fury unrestrained. The figure is irregular, the length about 22 miles, and the breadth 17. The coasts are low and flat, or rocky, abrupt, and precipitous. The hills rise upon the coast, and the coast sometimes juts out in the form of headlands, or recedes before the impulse of the billows, forming several small bays. The surface is considerably diversified, and there are various hills. Some streamlets arise, but they have only a short path before they embrace the sea. Swamps, and morasses, are occasionally formed, and some lakes. Springs of fresh-water bubble up at the roots of the hills. Some mineral springs are also known. The surface is either cultivated, or overgrown with heath, or coarse plants, or herbage, or parti-coloured with a profusion of flowers. Strata of marle are found, and some limestone. Little wood appears on the isle; but abundance of sea-weeds are burnt upon the coast, for manure and kelp.

About a third of the isle is capable of cultivation, but not more than an eighth part has yet obtained that benefit. There are modes of husbandry, and implements thereof, peculiar to these isles. Remote from the scenes of agricultural improvement, the remains of Norwegian customs, and the invitations to a sea-faring life, have operated to retard the progress of internal improvement. Almost the same remarks occur, with

respect to the management of their flocks and herds. Although the *sheep* are numerous, and the wool fine, yet they are small, their mutton not good, and the value of the best about 5 s. or 7 s. The *cows* and *oxen* are numerous and small, afford good beef, sold to the most advantage, by salting and exportation. *Swine* are numerous, and afford large quantities of salted pork. Flocks of *geese* are numerous, and also exported to a foreign market. Oats, barley, potatoes, cabbage, and some fruits, are the crops of the field and the garden. Sea-weeds are used for manure, and their effect is remarkable. But the bounty of Providence hath done more than the industry of man. In the seasons when the crop is unfavourable, the famine is considerably felt.

The burgh of KIRKWALL is the capital of all these isles, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. Merchants, artisans, sailors, householders, servants, gentlemens families, and the proprietors of the lands. A considerable export and import, some manufactures, and other advantages. Twelve miles from Kirkwall is *Stromness*, a flourishing village, containing about 1400 inhabitants; supported by ship-building, manufactures, imports and exports, and some other exertions of industry. It is a rich nursery of young men for the navy, for the service of the Hudson's-bay Company, and for many other situations in active life, in which genius, prudence, integrity,

and intrepid adventurousness, are required. Ships sailing these northern seas, in whatever traffic, rarely fail to touch at the Orkney isles; and the opportunities by this means afforded for exportation, for importation, and for young men advantageously going into active life, are no doubt eminently useful to promote the prosperity of the country. It is remarkable, that the young men who go hence to make their fortunes in the world, more frequently return to settle in the scenes of their nativity, than those who go abroad from places of more distinguished culture, civilization, and politeness.

These isles were first peopled by Norsemen. They remained long subject to the crown of Norway; their present inhabitants, for the greater part, are most certainly, in their remote descent, of Norwegian extraction. *Kirkwall* was founded by the Norwegians. It was the cathedral-seat of the bishopric of the North-Isles. Of the cathedral, of the Episcopal palaces, and of some palaces of the ancient Earls of ORKNEY, considerable remains are still to be seen. In the manners, in the tenures, in the customs of life, in the practices of trade, in the language, prevalent in this and in the rest of these isles, there are still various remains of a Norwegian character. There are still also other ruder and more imperfect vestiges of a similar cast. MAGNUS king of Norway transferred them to ALEXANDER, king of

Scotland. When JAMES III. married Margaret, daughter of the king of Denmark, they passed to Scotland as her dowry, upon the birth of her son JAMES IV. were finally ceded, and confirmed when JAMES VI. married ANN, daughter of the king of Denmark. *SHONAS*-hill is above the sea 3,944 feet, and on the summit are the ruins of several towers and watch-houses.

The other isles are small in extent, and less memorable. To the north and north-east of Pomona, are *SHAPINSAY*, *ROWSAY*, and *GAIRSAY*. *STRONSAY* is an island five miles long; where it is broadest, of nearly an equal breadth; but so indented with bays, that there is no part of its interior surface more than a mile distant from the sea. It affords particularly two harbours, in which shipping may safely lie at anchor, in all states of the weather,—the sounds of *Ling* and *Papay*. Kelp was manufactured in Stronsay, the first of all the Orkneys. The lands of this isle are generally enclosed within fences of turf or stones. Some considerably successful attempts at agricultural improvement have been made. Sea-weeds are used for manure, as well as for kelp. The farmers have formed themselves into an agricultural society. The natural fertility of Stronsay is at least equal to that of Pomona. Its cultivation is more industrious and enlightened. It contains between eight and nine hundred inhabitants; 500

horses, 900 black-cattle, 3000 sheep, 300 swine, 700 geese, compose the animal-stock upon the territory of this isle. Both horses and oxen are employed in the draught. A vein of lead, not a rich one, has been discovered. And here are some chalybeate springs, of which the water contains also a large proportion of carbonic acid. Some remains of antiquity, both religious and military, are still to be seen in this isle.

EDAY, a smaller isle than *Stronsay*, lies farther to the west, and stretches out also farther toward the north. Rapid tides wash its eastern and western sides, and produce eddies at its two ends. It is about five miles long, and nearly a mile and a half in breadth. Its surface rises in hills of moderate elevation. A great part of it is covered with heath, and forms one extensive common. The corn-fields lie adjacent to the sea-shore. The shore is, in some places, low and sandy; in other places abrupt and precipitous; in others, consists of low, irregular rocks. Kelp is made upon it. It contains more than 600 inhabitants.

PAPAY-STRONSAY is an islet about three miles in circumference, which is separated by a narrow sound from *Stronsay*; is possessed by persons residing in *Stronsay*, and is so fertile as to be almost all one corn field.

WESTERAY lies north-west from *Eday*; is, in length, between 9 and 10 miles; in breadth, where

broadest, between 6 and 7 miles. The *Fitty* and *Gallo* hills, at its western extremity, rise to a considerable elevation, and stretch from north to south in a line of between 3 and 4 miles. About an eighth part of this whole isle may be under culture. The rest extends in unenclosed moors, morasses, craigs, and fields. The soil, the animal stock, the modes of cultivation, the crops, are nearly of the same sort on this isle, as on those of the Orkney isles which have been previously described.

PAPAY-WESTERAY is a fertile islet, adjacent, on the north-east, to *Westeray*. It is between 3 and 4 miles in length. Its territory affords some of the richest lands for tillage and pasturage which are to be found in these isles. The whole number of the inhabitants of the two isles of *Papay* and *Westeray*, is between 16 and 1700. There is a scarcity of fuel in these two isles.

SANDAY, lying eastward from *Westeray*, is about 12 miles in length, of a various, but greatly inferior breadth, light and sandy in its soil, yielding, however, large quantities of grain; affording, on its coasts, a vast profusion of sea-weeds for kelp, possessing the two good harbours of *Kettle-offit* and *Otterwick*; having its interior surface in some places elevated to the height of 500 feet above the level of the sea; containing about 1000 inhabitants; and being, as to other things, nearly

in the same circumstances with the isles already described.

NORTH-RONALDSAR is the most northern of all the Orkney isles ; is about two miles in length, and one mile in breadth ; is eminently fertile, and contains more than 400 inhabitants.

The *ISLES* of *ZETLAND* lie at a considerable distance northward from the *Orkneys* ; consists, like them, of a groupe of one large, and several smaller isles ; are comprehended within the same county, and are considerably similar in the condition and the habits of the inhabitants.

Of these, the most southern is one concerning which it is impossible to decide, whether it ought to be reckoned with the isles of Orkney, or with those of Shetland. It is, at least ecclesiastically, numbered with the latter. Its name is the *FAIR ISLE*. It is 30 miles distant from the most northern of the Orkneys, and 24 miles south from the most southern of the Zetland isles. It is more than three miles in length ; in breadth, about two miles. The *Sheep-Craig*, a promontory at its south-east extremity, rises in a conical, insulated form, to the height of 480 feet above the billows of the ocean. The outline of the isle is, in various places, deeply broken in upon by the sea, forming creeks and gullies. Its whole internal area is about 1800 acres in extent ; is varied in level by continual knolls and rising eminences ; is occupied by about 220 inhabitants ; affords a

healthy, fattening pasture to about 400 sheep, and 200 black cattle ; is under tillage for about the extent of 75 acres ; derives considerable advantages from the fishing in the surrounding seas ; finds a sale for its surplus-produce in supplying provisions to such ships as happen to sail near.

MAIN-LAND, or the *GREAT ISLE* of *ZETLAND*, is more than 15 miles in breadth. It may contain probably about 15 thousand inhabitants. Surrounded by various smaller islets, forming sounds on its coast, which are fit for the reception of shipping ; and is indented by various bays and creeks, which afford commodious harbours. Its surface is generally low ; and although varied by many inequalities, yet without any very lofty mountains. Only *Rona's-hill*, at the north-west extremity of the isle, rises to the elevation of 3,944 feet above the level of the sea, and extends to the length of eight miles, to the breadth of four. A considerable part of the territory of this isle, is either rudely cultivated, or not susceptible of cultivation. A small race of horses ; sheep small, yet valuable alike for their wool and their mutton ; black-cattle, of which the beef is praised as uncommonly excellent ; poultry of various sorts, and swine, compose the animal stock upon the farms in this isle. It is almost bare of wood. Barley and oats are the species of grain cultivated. Innumerable shoals of fishes fre-

quent its coasts and the seas circumjacent. The inhabitants are almost universally fishermen. The annual surplus of their animal stock, and the fishes which they take, are their principal articles for exportation. The rents are paid in commodities, not in money. It is warmly complained, that the industry of these islanders is much more profitable to the landholders than to the labourers themselves. Stockings, made of the fine wool of their sheep, are the principal manufacture. LERWICK, containing nearly a thousand inhabitants, is the only town. *Hamburg* and *Leith* are the ordinary marts to which they carry their exports for sale. Here are some remains of ancient castles: And the present landholders possess some good houses. The population and opulence of the isle are obviously encreasing with considerable rapidity.

BRESSAY is an isle about four miles in length, and two miles in breadth; contiguous to the eastern coast of Zetland, from which it is divided by Bressay-Sound, one of the best harbours in the world. Its soil, productions, and industry, are of the same character as those which have been described immediately above. Its moors afford abundance of peat-earth. It contains more than 500 inhabitants. They possess 26 large fishing boats. Contiguous to Bressay lie also the fertile, populous, and cultivated islets of *Burray*, *Quaff*, *Havera*, and *Noss*. Many ships are cast away upon these coasts.

FELE is a fine isle, lying north-east from Shetland, at no very wide distance. It is deeply indented by several friths. Its interior territory consists chiefly of fens and morasses. It supports a great number of the common domesticated animals. It is inhabited by between one and two thousand souls: The women manufacture stockings. The men are fishermen and sailors.

UNST, the most northern of the Zetland isles, lies in the latitude of from $61^{\circ} 4'$, to $61^{\circ} 13'$ of northern latitude; is about nine miles in length, and from two to three and a half miles in breadth; has its sea-coasts broken and indented by many creeks and bays; is diversified, on its surface, by several hills of moderate elevation, and by a number of small lakes. On its sea-coast are several caves entering far under the impending rocks. It abounds in iron-stone, and affords several veins of jasper and serpentine. Its sward of native grasses is rich in many of the most beautiful herbaceous plants. Its stock of domesticated animals consists of about 2000 cows and oxen, 1000 small horses, nearly 7000 sheep, &c. The fisheries, and the manufacture of kelp and of stockings, form the principal branches of the industry of the inhabitants. Their whole number may be about 2000.

These are the most considerable as well of the ZETLAND as of the ORKNEY Isles. There are, however, a multitude of smaller islets belonging

to the same groupes, which cannot be here enumerated. Lord *Dundas* of *Aske* enjoys the right to the Bishop's-rents, and to the ancient Crown-rents throughout these isles. The immediate property of the lands is shared among a multitude of inferior proprietors. The circumstances of the connection between the landlords and tenants appear to be far from favourable to the latter.

The *CUMBRAES* is an island belonging to Ayrshire, about two miles and a half long, and one mile and a half broad, containing upwards of 500 inhabitants. It is situated about two miles from Largs, in the Frith of Clyde, pleasant, fertile, and healthy, but destitute of wood. It belongs to the Earls of *Glasgow* and *Bute*.

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I N D E X.

A

	Page.
Ayton-house	33
Aberlady, village	50
Ancrum house	60
Arthur's seat	80
Almond, river	ib.
Annan, river	107
Appleby, loch	158
Ayr, county	159
Auchinleck-house	163
Ayr, river,	ib.
Ardnee, bank	168
Ardrossan-castle	ib.
Arastinchar-castle	ib.
Aisla, rock	169
Ayr, burgh	ib.
Ardgavin-house	179
Arroquhar hill	181
Address to southern Scotia	188
Aberdour-castle	194
village	ib.
Auchermuchty, village	197
Anstruthwester, burgh	200
Angus, county	204
Aberbrothwick, village	208
Aberdeen, county	219
Aberdeen, city	223
Aboyne-castle	228
Ardclach, village	244
Academy, Perth	253
Allan, river	255
Almond, water	263
Athole, duke	264
Argyle, county	266

			Page.
Arran, isle	—	—	277
Argyle, isles	—	—	309
	B		
Berwick, county	—	—	31
— town		—	32
Bemireside, village	—	—	37
Blainslies oats		—	40
Broxmouthe castle	—	—	46
Black-castle hill	—	—	52
Blackford hills		—	80
Borthwick-castle	—	—	94
Blackness-castle		—	101
Borrowstowness, village		—	102
Barbacklaw, village		—	105
Biggar, village	—	—	124
Barskimming house	—	—	163
Beith, village	—	—	166
Bruntisland, burgh		—	194
Balgonie-castle	—	—	195
Balfour-house		—	196
Balmerino abbey		—	ib.
Ballenbrech-castle	—	—	ib.
Buckhavan, village		—	199
Broughly-castle		—	247
Balrie-castle	—	—	210
Brechin, town		—	211
Benholme-castle	—	—	215
Bervie, burgh		—	ib.
Braemarr-castle		—	220
Buchan, district		—	224
Banff, county	—	—	231
— castle	—	—	234
Bruce, Michael	—	—	253
Bruar, river		—	255
Breadalbane-house		—	256
Blair, Drummond		—	260
Bute, county	—	—	276
Bernera barracks	—	—	284
Balnagown, village		—	296

INDEX.

337

Page

Bishop, isles	—	—	318
Barra, island	—	—	ib.
Benbecula	—	—	ib.
Berneray	—	—	319
Burray	—	—	322

C

Coldingham-muir	—	—	34
Craishaw's-castle	—	—	36
Cowdenknow's-house	—	—	40
Cockenzie, village	—	—	50
Coldstream, village	—	—	54
Culdees, abbey	—	—	62
Cheviot, hills	—	—	ib.
Caddon head	—	—	66
Crawford-muir	—	—	71
Craiglockart, hill	—	—	80
Corstorphin, hill	—	—	ib.
Crichton, village	—	—	83
Calton-hill	—	—	92
Craigmillar-castle	—	—	95
Carriden, village	—	—	105
Closeburn-castle	—	—	119
Crawford, village	—	—	132
Carron, river	—	—	137
— village	—	—	140
Callander-house	—	—	139
Cree, village	—	—	150
Caerdonness, castle	—	—	151
Castlewigg	—	—	158
Cruggelton-castle	—	—	ib.
Carrick, district	—	—	159
Clavan-hills	—	—	169
Culhorn-house	—	—	170
Cruickstone, castle	—	—	175
Cart, river	—	—	177
Cathcart, castle	—	—	179
Cupar, town	—	—	190
Grail, burgh	—	—	200
Cairngorm	—	—	231

F f

	Page
Cullen, village	234
—— castle	235
Calder, village	244
Clackmannan, county	245
—— town	247
Callander-house	260
Crief, town	ib.
Carse, Gowrie	263
Cruchaha-Ben	267
Cantyre, district	ib.
Cowal, district	268
Cairndow, village	270
Campbletown, town	272
Cromarty, county	288
—— frith	ib.
—— town	289
—— Earl of	290
Caithness, county	303
Colonsay, isle	311
Coll, island	315
Canner, island	316
Cumraes, isle	333
D	
Dunse	36
—— castle	ib.
Dryburgh, village	37
—— abbey	ib.
Dunglass-castle	45
Dunbar	46
Dirleton, village,	50
Dalkeith, town	83
Duddingston-house	95
Dumfries, county	107
—— town	111
Dryse, river	118
Drumlanerick-castle	119
Douglas, village	132
—— castle	133
Dunipace, mills	140

INDEX.

339

Page

Dundrennan, abbey	—	—	151
Dunskey-house	—	—	156
Doon, river	—	—	160
Dunlop, village	—	—	166
Dalry, village	—	—	ib.
Dundonald, castle	—	—	168
Dalmelington, village	—	—	170
Dunbarton, county	—	—	181
——— castle	—	—	184
——— burgh	—	—	185
Dunfermline, burgh	—	—	192
Dysart, burgh	—	—	198
Dundee	—	—	208
Dunnottar-castle	—	—	216
Dundarg-castle	—	—	229
Douglas, family	—	—	252
Dunblane, village	—	—	259
Drummond-castle	—	—	260
Duplin-house	—	—	262
—— battle in 1332	—	—	ib.
Dunkeld, village	—	—	264
Dunavesty-castle	—	—	272
Dunstaffnage-castle	—	—	274
Dalwhinny, village	—	—	283
Donan-castle	—	—	296
Dornoch, burgh	—	—	299
Dunrobin, village	—	—	300
——— castle	—	—	ib.

E

Eye, river	—	—	33
Eyemouth, town	—	—	ib.
Edwin's, hall	—	—	36
Ednam, parish	—	—	55
——— hill	—	—	ib.
Earls, James, of Douglass	—	—	61
Eddleston, water	—	—	79
——— village	—	—	ib.
Edinburgh, county	—	—	79

				Page
Esk, river	—	—	—	81
Edinburgh, town	—	—	—	86
Ecclesfechan, village		—		115
Endric river		—		137
Elphistone-house	—		—	186
Easter, village		—		199
Earlsferry, village	—		—	200
Ethie-house		—		208
Elgin, burgh	—		—	240
Erne, river		—		255
Erech, Loch	—		—	ib.
Earthquake at Comry		—		260
Errol, village	—		—	263
Embo		—		300
Eigg		—		316
Eday	—		—	327
	F			
Fleurs, villa	—		—	58
Forth, river		—		137
Falkirk, burgh	—		—	139
Fleet, river		—		149
Fenwick, village		—		164
Fife, county	—		—	189
Falkland, village		—		198
Fraserburgh, village	—		—	227
Fochabers, village		—		235
Findhorn, town	—		—	241
Forres, burgh		—		ib.
Forest, Athol's	—		—	256
Fingal, king of Caledonia		—		273
Fort-Augustus		—		283
Fort-George	—		—	284
Fort-William		—		ib.
Fortrose, burgh	—		—	294
Foulis, village		—		296
Fingal's cave	—		—	314
	G			
Greenlaw, village		—		38
Gordon, village	—		—	41

INDEX.

	Page
Gardner, Colonel	49
Gossford-house	30
Gullion, village	ib.
Gala-water	63
Galashiels, village	66
Gala-house	67
Gluncheugh-hill	75
Gilmerton, village	84
Graitney, village	110
— hill	ib.
Glasgow, city	127
Gatehouse, village	148
Glenluce, valley	153
Garlieston, village	157
Girven, district	160
Galston, village	164
Greenock	178
Gareloch	182
Glamis, village	200
Guthrie-castle	210
Gullvalle-castle	236
Gairney, stream	249
Grampian, mountains	255
Gowrie-house	262
Glenurchay, vale	268
Goatfield, hill	277
Glenleg	286
Golspy, village	300
Gairsay	326

H

Head of St Abb's	34
Hollywellhaugh	37
Hume-castle	40
Haddington, county	44
Horsburgh-castle	74
Hawthornden-house	94
Hatton-house	95
Hopetoun-house	101
Hoddam-castle	105

Hamilton, burgh	—	—	Page
— house	—	—	126
Haklet	—	—	ib.
Haliburton-house	—	—	175
Huntly	—	—	210
— castle	—	—	228
Harris, isles	—	—	263
Hoy, isle	—	—	319
			322

I

Jed, river	—	—	59
Jedburgh, burgh	—	—	ib.
Inveresk and Fisherow	—	—	184
Irvine, village	—	—	168
Innerpaffray, abbey	—	—	260
Invermay-house	—	—	262
Inchtute, village	—	—	263
Inverary, town	—	—	271
— castle	—	—	ib.
Inverness, county	—	—	279
Inveran, village	—	—	301
Jura, isle	—	—	310
I-calm-kill	—	—	312
Inverness, isles.	—	—	316

K

Kames-house	—	—	38
Knox, John	—	—	48
Kelso village	—	—	55
— abbey	—	—	57
Kirkliston, village	—	—	103
Kinnel, river	—	—	118
Kinnaird-house	—	—	141
Kirkcudbright, county	—	—	145
— burgh	—	—	149
Kyle district	—	—	160
Kingswells, village	—	—	164
Kilmarnock, town	—	—	165
Kilwinning, village	—	—	167
Kelburn-castle	—	—	ib.
Kilmorly-castle	—	—	169

INDEX.

	343
	Page
Kilbirny-castle	168
Kirkpatrick	182
Kirkcaldy, burgh	195
Kirremuir, burgh	210
Kincardine, county	212
—— village	217
Kildrummy-castle	222
Kinross, county	249
—— burgh	250
—— house	252
Kinnoul-hill	257
Kenmuir, village	265
Kerrera, isle	273
Kilbride, parish	277
Kilmorie	ib.
Kirkwall, burgh	324

L

Lauderdale, district	31
Lammermuir, district	ib.
Ladykirk, village	37
—— house	ib.
Lauder, burgh	39
—— castle	ib.
Liddisdale district	54
Lumsden village	58
Littleden, tower	62
Liddle, river	ib.
Leithen, water	75
Leith, river	80
—— town	85
Linlithgow, county	97
—— town	103
Langholme, village	109
Lochmaben, burgh	113
Locherby, village	116
Lanark, county	120
—— burgh	124
Leadhills, village	132
Lauders, hill	ib.

		Page
Lochnaw-castle	—	158
Lowdon-house	—	164
Lainshaw-house	—	166
Largs, village	—	167
Luss, hill	—	181
Leven, water	—	182
Luggie, water	—	ib.
Loch-Long	—	ib.
Loch-Lomond	—	ib.
Lindores, lake	—	197
——— abbey	—	ib.
Leven, village	—	199
Laurence-kirk	—	217
Lossiemouth, village	—	240
Lochindross-castle	—	241
Leven-Loch	—	249
Lomond-Loch	—	255
Leighton's, Bishop, library	—	259
Longforgan, village	—	263
Logierait, village	—	264
Lerwick	—	331
M		
Merse, district	—	31
Mellerstone-house	—	37
Marchmont-house	—	38
Musselburgh, town	—	50
Mount Tiviot, villa	—	59
Melrose, village	—	60
——— abbey	—	ib.
Minto, tower	—	62
Mary Scott, Flower of Yarrow	—	68
Melville-castle	—	94
Moffat, village	—	118
Mauchlin, village	—	195
Melville-house	—	197
Methel, village	—	199
May-isle	—	ib.
Montrose, town	—	208
Macduff, town	—	234

INDEX.

	345
	Page
Moray, county	237
Moncrief, hill	257
Milnefield-house	263
Maulin	265
Meiriemeg, mountains	ib.
Mull, island	315
— sound	ib.
Minch, sound	318
Magnus, king of Norway	325
Mainland, or Great Isle of Zetland	330
N	
Ninewells, the seat of the Humes	38
North-Berwick	51
Nidpath-castle	74
Newliston-house	103
Nith, river	107
New-Galloway, burgh	150
Newton-Douglass, village	154
New-Cumnock, village	162
Newburgh, village	226
Newkeith, village	235
Nairn, county	242
— burgh	243
— river	ib.
North-Queich, stream	249
North Uist	318
O	
Ochiltree-house	163
Ochil-hills	225
Oban, village	272
Ossian, the celebrated Scottish bard	273
Oronsay, isle	311
Orkney, county	321
P	
Prestonpans, village	50
Peebles, county	71
Pentland, hills	80
Pennycuick-house	95
Penpont and Tyron	115

				Page
Port-patrick, town	—	—	—	156
Paisley, city	—	—	—	176
Pittenweem, burgh	—	—	—	200
Peterhead, town	—	—	—	227
Pitsligo, village	—	—	—	228
Perth, county	—	—	—	254
— town	—	—	—	261
Pitcaitly-wells	—	—	—	262
Pitfour	—	—	—	301
Portree, fairs	—	—	—	317
Prasa, island	—	—	—	318
Patty —	—	—	—	319
Pomona, isle	—	—	—	322
Papay Stronsay	—	—	—	327
Papay Westeray	—	—	—	328
Q				
Queensferry, burgh	—	—	—	100
R				
Roxburgh, county	—	—	—	54
— castle	—	—	—	58
Roslin-castle	—	—	—	95
Ruthglen, burgh	—	—	—	127
Robertland-castle	—	—	—	166
Renfrew, county	—	—	—	172
— town	—	—	—	177
Renton, village	—	—	—	186
Rothsay, town	—	—	—	276
Ross, county	—	—	—	291
Rona, island	—	—	—	318
Ross, isles	—	—	—	ib.
Ronaldsay, South	—	—	—	321
Ronaldsay, North	—	—	—	329
Rona, hill	—	—	—	330
S				
Soutra-hill	—	—	—	41
Seton-house, ruins of	—	—	—	50
St Kilda, isle	—	—	—	51
Smallholm, town	—	—	—	55
St Boswell's	—	—	—	60

INDEX.

				347
Selkirk, county	—	—	—	Page 65
— burgh	—	—	—	67
Salisbury Craigs		—		80
Sanquhar, burgh		—		114
Stirling, county	—		—	136
— castle		—		137
St Ninian's, village	—		—	141
Stirling, town		—		ib.
St Mary's isle	—		—	130
Sweetheart-abbey		—		151
Stranraer, burgh	—		—	156
Stincher, district		—		159
Sorn, village	—		—	163
Southannan-glen		—		168
Saltcoats, village	—		—	ib.
Straiton, village		—		171
Semple-castle	—		—	179
Strathmiglo, village		—		197
St Andrew's	—		—	201
Stonehaven, burgh		—		115
Spynie-castle	—		—	240
South-Queich, stream		—		249
Schehallion, mountain		—		255
Strathern-tower	—		—	256
Scoone-palace		—		264
Southend	—		—	272
Skipness-castle		—		ib.
Sutherland, county	—		—	298
Skelbo-house		—		300
Staffa, island		—		313
Skye —	—		—	317
Sclapa —		—		318
South-Uist	—		—	ib.
St Margaret's hope, village		—		322
Stromness	—		—	324

T

Tranent, village	—			49
Tantallan-castle	—		—	51

	Page
Teviotdale, district	53
Tweed, river	66
Torwoodie, tower	67
Torphichen, village	105
Terregles-castle	148
Thane-castle	216
Tummel, river	255
Tay, river	ib.
Teith	ib.
Tyndrom mines	257
Tundergarth-castle	274
Tain, burgh	296
Thurso, burgh	305
Tyrie, island	315
U	
Urquhart, village	239
Ullapool, village	296
W	
Witches know	35
Whitadder, water	36
Whitburn, village	105
Wanlockhead, village	115
Wigton, county	152
—— town	157
Whithorn, isle	ib.
—— burgh	ib.
West Kilbride	168
Wemyss, village	199
—— castle	ib.
Wick, burgh	306
Western isles	309
Westeray	327
Y	
Yester-castle	53
Yea, river	118
Z	
Zetland, isles	329

